REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,540.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } Including
{ For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs.	42
Half Year ,,	,,	24
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do	,, 2	8
Third do	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do	4½	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼	,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

	April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Rutnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingorla	20	,, Negapatam	May 2
,, Carwar	21	,, Pondicherry	3
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	5
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	7
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Vizagapatam	8
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopaulpore	9
,, Cochin	25	,, False Point	10
,, Alleppy	25	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Tuticorin	27		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The ss INDIA, 1,039 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

	April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	30
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Fao	30
,, Guadur	16	,, Bushire	May 2
,, Muscat	18	,, Bushire	2
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Linga	7
,, Linga	22	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Bahrein	24	,, Muscat	11
,, Kowet	24	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,966 Register, Captain W. Sergent, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade. She carries a Stewardess, and a Surgeon.

Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

For Rates of Passage, Plan, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
6, Church Lane.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	Rs.	500
Second Class		300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, on or about the 10th April, to be followed by the Extra Steamer CALYPSO, 1,334 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th April 1873. These Steamers have good accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 24th March 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY [illegible]

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	[illegible]
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st June 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 14th April.
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 28th ,,
INDUS	3,478 ,,	500 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs.	660
Second Class	,,	360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 8th April 1873.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 14th April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about the 20th instant.)

THE Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, 957 nett registered tons, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, £50.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 5th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.—

- 5 Cases Silk Border Dhooties.
- 5 Bales Grey Longcloths.
- 5 Do. Grey Shirtings.
- 3 Cases Coloured Prints.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Chutoorbhooj Dhurrumsey and by order of Messrs. Antrobus and Co.

C B—442-575—13 Cases White Lappets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

10 Cases Eau de Cologne, 1 case muslin dress, 3 cases sarries, 1 case assorted carpets, an invoice of silicate oil paints of different colour, 1 case pins, 40 dozen best pale ale, a few dozen of ginger ale.

10 Cases German Beer, 1 Case Turkish Caps.

On account and risk of the concerned—

W B—C—246-47—2 Bales Grey Printers, Saltwater damaged, 25 by 30 yds. 3 lbs.

On account and risk of the concerned—

200 Boxes Table Candles.

On account and risk of Bora Adamally Akberally :—

8 Cases Soap, 1 case assorted Toys, 1 Case Slate Pencils.

On account and risk of the Indentor Suruffally Budroodeen, ex Steamer Crossby.

S B—No. 36-75—40 Cases each, 50 Reams White French Foolscap Paper.

1 Case Palanquin, Couch, and Carriages, single and double rich Carpets, large and small.

AUCTION SALE OF ALUM AT VICTORIA BUNDER, COLABA.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Victoria Bunder, Godown, Colaba, the following barrels of Lump Alum.

On account and risk of Cooverjee Megjee, Jewraz Ramjee and Hurry Dewsey :—Ex Steamer Sjaelland.

C M—B—270 Barrels Lump Alum.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1873.

[illegible]TT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-rate full-tioned Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co., Choice Plants, &c., at the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of J. C. V. Johnson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Land or Ground at Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Burjorjee Maneckjee Butlewalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., the following valuable land or ground, in 8 parcels :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1,887 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Manoel Antone de Souza, on or towards the west partly by the property of Cowasjee Hormusjee Ghandi, partly by that of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Shroff, and partly by that of Burjorjee Merwanjee Mowjee, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Cowasjee Hormusjee, partly by that of Dinshaw Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, partly by that of Pestonjee Jehangeerjee Lamna, and partly by that of Mesquitos, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Girgaum Back Road, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 296.

List and Extent of the Parcels.

Parcel No. 1— 88	square yard or	1·10-2-9	kathies.
,, No. 2—258-4-9	,,	,,	3·25-1-9	ditto
,, No. 3—209-5 9	,,	,,	2·54	ditto
,, No. 4—245-8-9	,,	,,	3·12-5-9	ditto
,, No. 5—224-7-9	,,	,,	3·15-4-9	ditto
,, No. 6—251-6-9	,,	,,	3·18-3-9	ditto
,, No. 7—254-7-9	,,	,,	3·21-4-9	ditto
,, No. 8—329-8-9	,,	,,	4·18-7-9	ditto

The plan of the premises can be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just Landed.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL OFFICERS' CLUB.

AUCTION SALE of the Valuable Furniture, Glass Plated and Crockeryware, a first-class mahogany Slate Bed Billiard Table, by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., complete, 6 and 8 Light Hanging Gas Lamps, Pictures, Books, Garden Plants, Table and Bed Linen, Wines, &c., at the P. & O. Club, on the road leading to the Mazagon Bunder.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th days of April last, sale commencing punctually at 1 P.M. both days, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, the whole of the valuable Furniture, Glass, Plated, and Crockery ware of the P. and O. Club, the same comprising neat cut glassware, handsome white and blue dinner service, a large lot of white and blue table dessert, soup and cheese plates, a handsome white and gold transparent dessert service, sets of best electro-plated spoons and forks, curry dishes, cruet stands, dish covers and sundry other requisite articles, best steel table cutlery by Mappin Brothers, &c. There is one large dining-room, which consists of a large dining table in 6 pieces with 2 spare ends, blackwood arm chairs, folding and single screens, sideboards, hatstand, all of well-seasoned blackwood, also a large iron chest, hanging 2 and 6 light gas lamps, a large size Madras coir matting, &c., 1 billiard-room in which there is a first-class solid mahogany slate bed billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., complete, a six light bronze billiard gas lamp, blackwood and teakwood high couches and chairs, punkahs, &c., a large reading-room, consisting of 4 elegantly carved well-seasoned blackwood round tables, a large reading table, without arm chairs, lined horsehair cloth, carved bookstands, teapoys, card tables, pier table, reclining couches, straight and folding arm easy chairs, all of well seasoned blackwood, flower stands, 6 and 8 light hanging gas lamps, China teapoys, first-rate pictures, American chairs, &c. There are in all 9 bed-rooms each, consisting of iron cots with mattresses, pillow, curtains and blanket, complete, washing and dressing tables, hanging dressing glasses, clothes press, towel horse, a bracket of gas lamp, &c., 3 bathrooms, dispense and cook-rooms, containing the usual articles of the requisite furniture, a large lot of valuable books, papers and period cals, a large lot of garden plants, table and bed linen, a limited quantity of wines of various descriptions, a large lot of China and coir matting, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, No. 12.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapolams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Orange Prints, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Also Jewellery and Sundries, consisting of Brilliants, Emerald, Ruby and Pearl Earrings; Brilliants, Ruby and Emerald Hoop Finger Rings; Lots of Loose Rubies and Pearls; Gold Watch Guards and Albert Chains, &c., Sundries consisting of gilt Brooches with Earring, Buckles, a Lot of Blank Photographic Cards (for Carte de Visites size), cakes of scented Soaps, Ice Machines, Gloster Cheese, large bottle of Lime Juice few dozens, spare Lashings for Horse Whips, Ladies' Companions, few pieces of Porcelain and Gilt Toys, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situate in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st day of April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 13th day of April 1870, the valuable Landed Property, herein underdescribed viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring 53 1-9 Fifty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 64, bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy, on the north by the public road, and on the south by a public road also.

Further particulars may be made known, or reference being made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very elegantly Carved well seasoned Drawing-room Suits of Furniture, made to order by a gentleman, also some other Furniture, &c. An Invoice of Brass Hanging Argand Lamps, Brass and Bronze Chamber Candlesticks, Leather Portmanteaus, Enamelled Travelling and Gladstone's Bags, a pair of Oval Mirrors, &c., &c., at the Shop No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort.

(Opposite the Old Secretariat Office.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 15th and 16th day of April, at 1 P.M. each day, at the above-named hop, a suit of very elegantly carved drawing-room furniture, comprising two drawing-room circular tables, two chiffoniers, six drawing-room chairs, two prediea chairs, two music chairs, two round teapoys, two carved full-backed sofa couches, one flower stand, two foot-stools, also sets of camp-tables, sideboards, carved folding screens, round and side tables, dressing and wash-hand table, mahogany toilet glasses, a large 4 post bedstead and mattress, several camp cots and mattresses, reclining couches, blackwood and jackwood dining-room chairs, a pair of handsome oval mirrors in gilt frames, a bronze 4 light and single hanging argand lamps, a McCabe's 8 day clock in a carved case, a blackwood carved glass door shell case with choice collection of shells, bronze figures, horses, stags, a circular table with marble top, &c., &c. Also a few rolls of oil floor carpets 18 by 12 and 12 by 9 feet each, a set of best plated mounted carriage harness.

An invoice of new brass gilt hanging and argand lamps and drops, brass and bronze chamber candlesticks and shades, leather portmanteaus of sizes, enamelled leather travelling and Gladstone's bags, riding whips, horse brushes, double headed coloured scent bottles, cabin and hand lanterns, children's perambulators, children's toys, wire hanging meat safes, carpets, sofa and other couches and sundry miscellaneous articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the furniture will be on inspection three days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th April 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam Ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, W. Hibbert, Commander will be despatched on TUESDAY next, the 15th April, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamer.		Up Steamer.	
Leave Bombay	Tuesday.	Leave Cochin	Monday.
,, Rutnagherry	Wed'day.	,, Beypore	Tuesday.
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Goa	Thursday.	,, Tellicherry	Wed'day.
,, Carwar	,,	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Compta	,,	,, Mangalore	Thursday.
,, Mangalore	Friday.	,, Compta	,,
,, Cannanore	Saturday.	,, Carwar	Friday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Goa	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Sunday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

For Freight and Passage apply to HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI DADA, No 89, Nacoda Street, or to No. 11, Meadow Street, and in the Fort apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, the Agent at Bazaar Gate Street, No. 105.

EBRAHIM HUSSUN & Co.

S. S. GRESHAM.

PASSENGERS are requested to EMBARK on the 10th instant by 9 A.M.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1873.

ARRIVAL
OF
MELLIN'S EXTRACT
FOR BABIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1873.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE NEW PLAY OF
BUDROODEEN AND ABU HASAN,
AND THE OPERATIC SKETCH OF
INDUR SABHA.

which were witnessed with delight by a CROWDED HOUSE on Saturday last.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

[illegible] REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

REAL ENGLISH
HOT CROSS BUNS
AT
BAPTY'S BAKERY AND DEPOTS,
ON
GOOD FRIDAY MORNING.

BAKERY : 58, FALKLAND ROAD.

DEPOTS : 2, MEADOW STREET, FORT ; CRAWFORD MARKET ; Mr. MITCHELL'S, MAZAGON ROAD ; Mr. SADLER'S, P. & O. Co.'s OLD DOCK GATE, MAZAGON.

To prevent disappointment, Orders are being registered.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—MEMBERS are informed that the CLUB ROOM, in RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, adjoining the Currency Office, is NOW OPEN.

4th April 1873.

SMALL COAL FOR SALE.—SUITABLE for BRICK and LIME BURNING or SMITHS' and ENGINE FIRES. Apply to the AGENT of the NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, Limited, Gadawarra.

4th April 1873.

ANY one having CLAIMS against or DEBTS to the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES SINCLAIR, Royal Artillery, are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned on or before the 5th May 1873, after which date no Claims can be taken into consideration.

W. FRENCH, Major, R. A.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Colaba, 4th April 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

SALE by AUCTION on the ELPHINSTONE and MALET BUNDERS on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, of a number of BALLAST WAGGONS, WHEELS and AXLES, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRAB WINCHES, ANVILS, BELLOWS, SAWS, BOLTS and NUTS, three old IRON BARGES, and a quantity of CAST and WROUGHT IRON.

For particulars apply to

F. G. DUMAYNE, Storekeeper.

Government Reclamation Works, Bombay, 7th April 1873.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per Share, or at the rate of 7½ per cent. on paid-up Capital, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 9th instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from TO-MORROW the 3rd, to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for LAYING DOWN THE PIPES, &c., required for the Drainage of the Sonapore District.

Plans, Sections, Specification, and Conditions of Contract, can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where any other information required regarding this Contract will be given.

Tenders should be submitted to the Undersigned on or before the 14th of April, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and endorsed on the Cover "SONAPOOR DRAINAGE."

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, Asso. Inst. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 2nd April 1873.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resail without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1133 of 1868.

RAMCHUNDER JANARDHUN, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No. 30, at Kalbadavee Road, in Bombay ; SUTTEEBHAMABAEE, widow of the late Janardhun Govindjee, also residing in the same house; and NARRAYEN JANARDHUN, GUJANUN MADHOWRAO, GOVINDRAO MADHOWRAO, and KHUNDERAO MADHOWRAO, and MARROBAI, the infant daughter of Janardhun Govindjee, also residing in the same house, all minors, under the age of sixteen years, by their next friend the said RAMCHUNDER JANARDHUN ; SOONDRABAI, widow of Madhowrao Janardhun, and his daughter, MANKUBAI, by her guardian *ad litem* the said Sundribai, widow ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAPOOJEE EKNATH, GUNPUT EKNATH, PANDOORUNG EKNATH, and SOKAR EKNATH, MOTIBAI, the infant daughter of the late Eknath Govindjee, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in House No. 24 at Dadysett's Agiary Lane, in Bombay, and VASUNTRAO LUXMON, DHAKUL LUXMON, and SEETABAI, widow of the late Luxmon Govindjee, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in House at Girgaum Road in Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Seventeenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April 1873, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Ramchunder Janardhun, Sutteebhamabaee, widow of the late Janardhun Govindjee, Narrayen Janardhun, Gujanun Madhowrao, Govindrao Madhowrao, Khunderao Madhowrao, Marrobai, the infant daughter of Janardhun Govindjee, Soonderbai, widow of Madhowrao Janardhun, and his daughter Mankoobaee, Bapoojee Eknath, Gunput Eknath, Pandoorung Eknath, Sokur Eknath, and Motibai, the infant daughter of the late Eknath Govindjee, Vussuntrao Luxmon, Dhackul Luxmon, and Seetabaee, widow of the late Luxmon Govindjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling houses standing thereon, with the appurtenance, situate on the north side of Dady Sett Agiary Lane, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 639, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 35 and 36, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty-two square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the north partly by Anunt Rushee's Oart and partly by the house of Chidi Mogree Naiqueen hereinafter referred to, on the east partly by the property of Francis Antone Fernandes and J. J. Anunciation and partly by the said house of Chidi Mogree Naiqueen hereinafter referred to, on the south by the said Dady Sett Agiary Lane, and on the west by the property of Moreshwur Janardhun and Shunkar Ramjee, and which said land and premises have been for some years past and are now occupied by Bapoojee Eknath and his family, together with any right of pre-emption for Rupees One Thousand Two Hundred and One, of all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the south side of Anunt Rushee's Oart, in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 639, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 26, containing by admeasurement sixty-one square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the Anunt Rushee's Oart, on the west by the property of J. J. Anunciation, on the south and on the east by the property of the late Govind Madhowjee above offered for sale, and which land and house (subject to such right of pre-emption as aforesaid) on the property of and are now and have for many years past been occupied by the family of Chidi Mogree Naiqueen.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs LEATHES, CRAWFORD, AND BOEVEY, Attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiffs.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1873.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.

Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

SPECIAL KIT
FOR
OVERLAND PASSENGERS
AND TRAVELLERS
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0
Overland do		27 0
Warm do		35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to	45 0
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to	17 8
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to	23 0
Pyjamas ½ doz.		16 8
Oxford Shirts ,,		36 0
White do ,,		22 8
Best Printed ,,		22 8
Best Flannel ,,		49 0
Silk and Wool ,,		52 0
Under Vests ,,	14 0 to	31 0
Do. Pants ,,	26 0 to	31 0
Towels ,,		4 12
Pillow Cases Each		4 8
Sheets Per pair		9 8
Cardigan Jackets		9 8
Bathing Drawers		2 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rail Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks		12 8 to 28 0
Best Solid Leather		52 0
Extra Size do.		75 0
Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to	24 0
Cash Bags		6 12
Courier Bags		6 8
Money Belts		3 8
Sovereign Boxes		4 0
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12
Sponge Bags		2 0
Sponges (large)		3 8
Hat Brushes		1 0
Air Pillows		6 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0
Rug Straps		2 0
Lock Straps		5 0
Waterproof Coats		15 0
Travelling Caps		3 8

	Rs. a
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Paper Collars Doz.	1 0
Linen do. ,,	6 0
Cotton Socks ,,	9 8
Warm Merino ,,	15 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to 18 0
Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	9 0 to 13 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	15 0 to 30 0
Blankets Each	11 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

BEG to draw attention to their several Departments which have recently been greatly replenished.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.			Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves	Nett.	P. Pr	2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves		,,	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves		,,	3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves		,,	3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves		,,	3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves		,,	2 12

COLLARS.	
Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz	6 8
SCARFS.	
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	
HATS.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro'	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS.		Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	All new Patterns.	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each		8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each		6 8
Badham's Spun Silk		12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz		60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p. doz.		60 0
SLEEPING SUITS.		
Badham's Oxford Cloth		11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool		18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool		19 0
Badham's Spun Silk		22 0
TIES.		
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb		1 0
Coloured ,, ,, ,,		1 8
White Dress Ties, from		0 8
HELMETS.		
Hawke's Regulation Helmet		18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike		33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians		18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats		15 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.		
English-made, with Leg Rest		11 0
Do. without do		10 0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 8
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
OVERLAND SUITS.	
Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
BRACES.	
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0
HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 0

TRUNKS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.

Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM & COMPANY
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

CASHMERE.

DAVIDGE BROTHERS'
CASHMERE BRANCH

WILL be RE-OPENED for the Season during APRIL, and Supplies of every description may be obtained at extremely moderate rates, thus saving much expense and trouble in conveyance of extra baggage.

All intending Travellers should send for

Davidge Brothers' "GUIDE TO CASHMERE."

ISSUED GRATIS.

☞ D. Bros'. places of business are—
MEEAN MEER, PESHAWUR, MURREE, & CASHMERE.

HEALTH RESTORED
BY THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific ; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose ; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills ; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT

Messrs. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Just Published.

COSMOGRAPHY.

PRICE—Rs. 1.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES will be opened by MISS COLLETT on the 2nd of April, at No. 8, Hornby Row. The course of Study will include English in all its branches, taught according to the Government Standards ; French, Music, and Drawing. The School will be conducted on the same system as that adopted in the best English Schools. For particulars apply to MISS COLLETT, 8, Hornby Row.

DEBTS RECOVERED in BOMBAY, INDIA, and ENGLAND, by LAW or OTHERWISE.

NO COMMISSION nor FEE CHARGED if the DEBTS be not recovered, otherwise 5 per cent. Commission and the actual out of pocket expenses.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Trades' Protection Society.

17, Meadow Street, near Bank of Bombay Old Buildings.

LAMPLOUGH'S
EFFERVESCING PYRETIC SALINE.

IMPORTANT to all, more especially those who have the charge of others, to Travellers, English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans seeking to reside in safety in Tropical and Foreign Climates. During hot weather, summer and autumnal months, it is invaluable, for it invigorates the body, vitalises the blood, and thereby prevents and cures fevers, &c.

Her Majesty's representative, the Governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter of request for an additional supply of the Pyretic Saline, states—"It is of great value, and I shall rejoice to hear it is in the hands of all Europeans visiting the tropics."

SICKNESS, HEADACHE, & NAUSEA are in most cases immediately relieved by taking a tea-spoonful in a tumbler of cold water. This can be repeated once or twice in two hours if needful.

SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted. It instantly allays the sickness.

FOR BILIOUS CONSTITUTIONS, giving rise to vitiated secretions, indigestion, and eruptions on the skin, a tea-spoonful should be taken daily with the dinner in a tumbler of water, and the same quantity on going to bed.

May be obtained of the Proprietor, H. LAMPLOUGH, Consulting Chemist ; and of

Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., Bombay
Depot for the Trade only.

TOILET LUXURIES.

BY D. S. KEMP & CO.

In view especially of the approaching hot weather and its exhausting influences, we strongly recommend the following preparations, which will be found to increase in no small degree the healthful pleasures of the daily toilet :—

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A few drops on the Tooth Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder. It produces a most agreeable froth, thoroughly cleanses and whitens the Teeth, is an effective disinfectant, and leaves an abiding fragrance in the mouth. *Unlike solutions of Soap, it does not relax the Gums.* All should use it.

PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 4.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The most agreeable of all Toilet preparations. Immediately arrests the loss of Hair, and will *ensure health to the capillary system during a long life.* It contains no Cantharides or other *irritant* ; but acts by protecting and assisting the natural processes.

PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

Both of the above are shown in the BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION. N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature. Trial Shipments are suggested.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

BONA FIDE SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS AT COST PRICE.

(CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOZENS OF CHOICE BRANDS.)

IN consequence of the demise of one of our Partners, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to a REDUCTION of STOCK and speedy settlement of account with the Executors of the deceased, to offer the following at Cost Price :—

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

SHERRY.	Per doz. Rs. a.
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14 0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19 0
Do. 3—A pale delicate and dry Dinner Wine	22 8
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	27 8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	28 0
BUCELLAS.	
A delicate and light Wine	1 0
MARSALA.	
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	14 8
MADEIRA.	
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	30 0
PORT.	
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	14 8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	19 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	24 0
A few cases of 1821 Port in Pints.	
CHAMPAGNE.	
A light Wine—Pure Epernay	26 0
1864 Vintage, extremely delicate and very dry	39 0
Geisler's	
SPARKLING MOSELLE.	
Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0
SPARKLING HOCK.	
Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0
STILL HOCK.	
Fine light Hock	14 0
Extra quality	19 0
Very superior	27 0
STILL MOSELLE.	
Extra quality	19 0
Very superior	25 0
CLARET.	
Sound Cup Claret	8 4
Breakfast Wine	9 8
Dinner Wine	13 0
After-Dinner Wine	21 0
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	23 0
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	18 0
A few cases *Lafitte*, 1865 Vintage	30 0
BURGUNDY.	
Sparkling Red	31 0
Do. White	31 0
Still, extra fine	19 0
STEINWEIN.	
This is a very choice Wine. In original flagons	20 0
CHABLIS.	
A very nice light Wine	14 0
Do. more body	19 0
SAUTERNES.	
A pure wholesome Wine	16 0
Do. more body	20 0
BRANDY.	
Payne & Co.'s Green Vine Leaf	26 8
Payne & Co.'s Trade Mark	22 0
Hennessy's	19 8
Exshaw's No. 1	31 8
GINGER-WINE.	
Crabbie's Scotch	12 4
Payne & Co.'s	13 0
GIN.	
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured fully matured in wood before bottling	16 0
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom	13 0
Cordial Gin, extra superior	14 0
WHISKEY.	
Finest Scotch	15 0
Do. Irish	17 8
RUM.	
Fine Pine Apple Jamaica	16 0
LIQUEURS.	
Dutch Curaçoa	34 0
Pints Cherry Brandy, per case of 2 dozens	28 0
French assorted	22 0
Father Kermann's	38 0
BITTERS.	
Swaine & Boord's Orange Bitters	14 0
Nouilly Pratt's Vermouth	15 0

Our object, in offering our Wines for sale at Cost Price, is, as before stated, speedy realization of assets and settlement of account.

This is an opportunity which is not likely to recur, and we would particularly call the attention of Presidents of Messes, Clubs, and Residents, in the Mofussil generally, to the advantages to be derived by laying in a stock of the Wines now offered.

Particular care will be taken not to include *Wines out of condition*—these will form the subject of a special sale by Auction to the *highest bidder*.

PAYNE & Co.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's. Qts. at Rs. 25, 24 & 21 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	,,	,,	20	,,
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal	,,	,,	29	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's	,,	,,	24	,,
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	,,	,,	24	,,
M. P. Guimaraeus & Son's	,,	,,	20	,,
Do. old pale dry	,,	,,	28	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils ...Pts.	,,		21	,,
Do. ...Qts.	,,		42	,,
Do. Magnums	,,		82	,,
Arthur H. Browning's Qts.	,,		30	,,
Sandback and Son's ,,	,,		20	,,
Do. Do. ...Pts.	,,		11	,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior...Qts.	,,		24	,,
Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers	,,	,,	16	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien. Qts.	,,		13	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied	per doz.	24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	,,	20

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz.	quarts	35
NEROBERGER	,,	,,	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	,,	32
Do.	,,	pints	17
RAUENTHALER	,,	quarts	32
RUDESHEIMER	,,	,,	24
Do.	,,	pints	13
NIERSTEINER	,,	quarts	21
BODENHEIMER	,,	,,	18
WALPORZHEIMER (Red)	,,	,,	18
GEISENHEIMER	,,	pints	10

CLARET.

By Th. Biche-Latour, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,,	quarts	12
Ditto ditto	,,	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,,	quarts	16
St. JULIEN do. do.	,,	,,	18
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,,	,,	21

BURGUNDIES,

By J. Poidevin Pere, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1861	per doz.	quarts	48
POMMARD	,,	,,	24
SAVIGNY	,,	,,	20
BEAUNE	,,	,,	16
CHABLIS	,,	,,	18

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by John Neuberg & Co., Rheims.	per doz.	quarts	40
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres	,,	quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Per Doz.	quarts	28
Do.	pints	15

Th. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label	per doz.	Rs. 24
Do. Do. ,, Green Label	,, ,,	,, 27

JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. YEDDO.

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE AND CO.,

Quarts in Cases of 3 dozen, Rs. 5-12 per doz.
Single dozens Rs. 6.
Pints in Cases of 6 dozen, Rs. 3-12 per doz.
Single dozens Rs. 4.

J. NEUBERG.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 8TH APRIL 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has opened for the Mail at slightly lower rates than those quoted for the close of last Mail, and sellers are holding for still better terms than our to-day's quotations.

Government Paper is still in demand and firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11 13/32d.
Credit Bills,	do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight		1s. 11 3/16d.
Credit,	do.	1s. 11¼d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand		1s. 10½d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		99
Do.	demand	100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight		99½ nominal.
Do	demand	100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four & half per cent.	104½
Four per cent.	102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand				4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to	3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3	do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise			7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to	3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3	do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.			7½ ,,
Bank Bills				6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper				8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—Rates by Canal Steamers still continue weak at £2-17-6 to £2-16-3. By sailing vessels they are firmly upheld and tonnage is with difficulty obtainable. The iron ship "Kirkwood" engaged a full cargo to-day for Liverpool at £2-12-6 early May shipment.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. p.t.nl
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£3
	Trieste	£3 2s. 6d.
	Liverpool	£3
	Havre	£3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		s.s. Rs. 19 p. ton.; ship Rs. 18 p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

After the departure of the overland mail the market opened very quiet, but we have no change to report in prices. Holders are still holding out for previous rates, but dealers show no disposition to purchase unless at a small reduction in prices, and consequently there is almost nothing doing. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 8th instant :—

550 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7½ lbs.	at Rs. 5 9
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	at ,, 4 13 0

COTTON.

The market closed steady without any quotable change in prices. The business done yesterday has, however, been larger than that of the previous day, and the purchases reported to have been made by European firms being as follow :—

60 candies	New Jodia	Ready ...at	Rs. 195-196
25 ,,	,, Cutch	,, ...at	,, 208
25 ,,	,, ,,	,, ...at	,, 205
150 ,,	,, Khandeish	,, ...at	,, 205
50 ,,	,, Mawa	,, ...at	,, 218
75 ,,	,, ,, and Bhownuggur	,, ...at	,, 216-218
50 ,,	,, Dhollera	,, ...at	,, 212
100 ,,	,, Broach M. G.	,, ...at	,, 244
500 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ...at	,, 243½
100 ,,	,, Veravul	,, ...at	,, 192-195
250 ,,	,, Kuranjo	,, ...at	,, 205½
100 ,,	,, Jalgaum, F. P. B.	,, ...at	,, 206

YARNS.

An improved demand has set in for a few counts of Mules and Water, and there is no change to report in prices. The following sales are reported yesterday :—

1,500 lbs.	Water	No. 30's	at 11½ as. per lb.
3,000 ,,	Mule	No. 50's	at 13 ,, ,,
1,500 ,,	,,	No. 60's	at 14 ,, ,,
3,300 ,,	,,	No. 60's	at 14 3/16 ,, ,,

METALS.

300 cwts. Copper Braziers	at Rs. 55¾ per cwt.
1,000 ,, Spelter Foreign	at ,, 13¾ ,,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiries for all kinds of Spinning shares at increased rates. Land and Press shares firm. Bank of Bombay shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	740
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	130
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,455
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	107
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,610
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,010
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,350
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,050
1,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,155
900	1,000	all	40 p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	3,075
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,040
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	820
100	500	all	10p.ct	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	240
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,675
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	400
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,650
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	6,800
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	715
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	640
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	400
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	485
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,380
6,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	460
2,000	250	all	10 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Lord Clyde	Ellis	Calcutta, March 1.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Lord Clyde	Kingcombe	Calcutta.
	Jane Law	Simpson	Havre.
	Alcinous	Cauvelon	Mauritius.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Cathay (s)	Dundas	China, &c.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The steamer Java, to Coast, Calcutta and China, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH APRIL.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo (s), 82 casks beer, S. Merwanjee & Co.; 25 cases stout, D. Rustomjee; 40 cases porter, A. Jamsetjee; 235 kegs iron nails, Sir C. Forbes & Co.; 238 cases claret, A. Salmon & Co.; 50 kegs sulphate of copper, M. Metha; 3 cases aneline dye, H. D. Fisher & Co.; 154 casks beer, R. L. Southern & Co.

Lorne (s), 26 cases pale ale, B. Nusserwanjee.

Stephenson (s), 100 barrels alum, H. Jan Mahomed & Co.

Crosby (s), 135 boxes candles, H. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy; 24 cases papers, D. Merwanjee & Co.; 26 bales papers, M. Janaloodin.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 5 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glaneuse, 50 cases brandy, P. Vinay & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Phaeton, 500 bales cotton, S. Mooljee.

Octavia, 48 bales cotton, V. Govindjee; 500 bales cotton, S. Hobart & Co; 100 bales cotton, G. Damoder; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. Candass.

Clara, 1,100 bundles coir, H. M. Cassom; 425 bags linseed, S. Veerjee; 22 bales cotton, C. Madowdass.

Ambrose, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 360 bags linseed, G. Tippet & Co.

Bride of Lorne, 200 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 22 bales cotton, S. Kemutram; 500 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee & Co.

Atholl (s), 53 bales wool, S. Mooljee; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Ravensworth Castle (s), 22 bales wool, M. Walljee; 102 bales cotton, C. Premjee; 10 bales hides, E. Bates & Co.; 27 bales cotton, M. Morarjee; 443 bags nux-vomica, D. Lowjee; 51 bales cotton, Eduljee and Bomanjee; 104 bales cotton, P. Luckmidass; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 319 packages ginger, J Ardaseer.

Bengalese (s), 50 bales cotton, B. Brothers; 22 bales wool, A. Veerjee; 500 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. Sands & Co.

Yeddo (s), 100 bales cotton, R. Vurjeevundass; 45 bales wool, L. Lockchund; 35 bales wool, B. Geerdhur; 150 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co.; 4,100 bundles coir yarn, S. Padomsee; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Hanna Law, 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

Stephenson (s), 144 bags wheat, F. Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 137 pieces E. teeth, R. Girdhurlall.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Undaunted, 2,150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi (s), 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Memfi (s), 12 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay (s), 18 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 7.

Castell, Major, 27th Regiment N L I., on leave, from Kurrachee.

Byron, Captain, 60th Bengal Rifles, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.

Taylor, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Calcutta.

APRIL 8.

Mantrian, Colonel, Infantry, on leave, from Nuggur.

Hearn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Nowgong.

Battye, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 7.

Bean, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Tytler, Major General, Bengal Staff, on leave, to England.

APRIL 8.

Jones, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Khandeish.

Tincler, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Kirkee.

Orpen, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

Gibbs, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

Hennell, Captain, Sappers and Miners, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

Walsh, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Mahableshwr.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, April 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr R H Pilcher, of the Bengal C S, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr of British Burmah.

The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Lieut-Col E St George, Asst Secy to the Govt of India, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe from Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr John Dyson, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow, and Offg Depy Comr of Unao, having reverted to his position as Asst Commr of the 1st class, Capt D G Pitcher, Offg Judge of the Small Cause Court of Lucknow, is confirmed in that appointment.

Special leave for one day, under clause 4 of section VI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 8th June 1855, has been granted to Mr F D Chauntrell, Solicitor to Govt, preparatory to his proceeding on the leave of absence granted to him in the Notification of this Dept, No 510, dated the 11th ult.

Mr P Hordern, Director of Public Instruction, British Burmah, has obtained from Her Majesty's Secy of State six months' extension of leave on sick certificate.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr A O Hume C B, Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, returned from the leave granted to him in Notification No 194, dated 28th Feb last, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

Mr J Geoghegan, at the same time, resumed charge of the office of Under-Secy.

The services of Mr W E Ward, of the Ben C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal from the 1st inst.

The services of Mr J Geoghegan, of the Bengal C S, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal from the 12th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr G Ripley as Consular Agent for the German Empire at Bimlipatam.

Asst Surg H D S Compigue, Offg, in medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, has been granted ninety days' privilege leave of absence from the 1st of Apl 1873, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Asst Surg T F Hendley will assume medical charge of the Corps during Dr Compigne's absence.

Maj E F H Armstrong, Offg Depy Commr of the Shimoga District to officiate as Town Mag and Civil Pension Pay Master, Mysore, vice Lieut-Col R Renton, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Capt E S Ludlow, Asst Commr, to officiate as Depy Commr of the Shimoga District, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr C E R Girdlestone and Dr D Wright, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Nepal Residency on the afternoon of the 18th March 1873.

Mr H A Mangles received charge from Mr. H D Sandeman of the offices of Comptroller Genl and Head Commr of Paper Currency on the afternoon of the 26th March 1873.

Mr J Westland received charge of the office of Acct Genl, Bengal, from Mr H A Mangles on the forenoon of the 31st March 1873.

Mr E J Dean, Depy Supt, to be Supt of Govt Printing, temporarily, from the date of the retirement of Mr O T Cutter, and until further orders.

Capt Robinson received charge of the office of Depy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, from Mr F W Peterson on the forenoon of the 22nd March 1873.

The services of Mr J Tweedie, late offg Post Master Genl of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he proceeded on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) George Edward Holmes, of the Bengal S C, 1st Asst Adjt Genl,—for two years.

Maj Thomas Walter Rutherfurd, of the Bengal S C, Wing Officer, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regt of N I,—for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Capt William Hamilton, of the Bengal S C, Asst Commr, 3rd grade, Supt, Encumbered Estates, Sultanpore and Pertabgurh, Oude,—for six months.

Surg Maj Arthur Young, of the Medl Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £.92 per annum, with effect from the 26th March 1873.

Maj J B Saunders, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, is allowed an extension of leave to the 16th Feb 1873, the date on which he reported his return from furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Maj Rowland Smith, of the Bengal S C, Wing Officer, 8th Regt of N I,—for six months.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to notify that the arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department, as laid down in G G Os. No. 338, dated the 15th April 1864, and No 519, dated the 10th May 1869 will again have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency :—

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) B E Bacon, Depy Secy, will officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Mily Dept at the Presidency.

Lieut-Col W M Lees, 2nd Asst Secy and Offg 1st Asst Secy, will officiate as Depy Secy.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut-Col William Martin Cafe, V C, Bengal Infantry,—21st March 1873.

Consequent on the departure to Europe of Mr. W. G. Romaine, C B, Judge Advocate Genl, in anticipation of the acceptance by the Secy of State for India of the resignation of his appointment, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary arrangement in the Dept of the Judge Advocate Genl, untill further orders :—

Col G C Hatch, Depy Judge Advocate Genl, to act as Judge Advocate Genl.

With reference to the Notification issued by the P W D No. 213, dated the 25th March 1873, the services of Lieut F L Graves, of the Royal Army, late Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Irrigation Branch, D P W, Punjab, are, at that officer's own request, replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following temporary promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Dept :—

Lieut G L Eliot, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 3rd class, and Offg Sub-Asst Commy Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst Commy Genl, 1st class,—from 2nd March 1873, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt C Case, Sub-Asst Commy Genl, 2nd class, and offg Sub-Asst Commy Genl, 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col H A Taylor, Depy Asst Commy Genl, 2nd class, and offg Depy Asst Commy Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Asst Commy Genl, 2nd class; Maj R S Graves, Sub-Asst Commy Genl, 1st class, and offg Depy Asst Commy Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Asst Commy Genl, 1st class; and Capt H D E W Chester, Sub-Asst Commy Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Depy Asst Commy Genl, 2nd class,—from 5th March 1873, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut-Col J S Ogilvie, Dept Asst Commy Genl, 1st class, and offg Asst Commy Genl, 2nd class, or until further orders.

The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, No. 46, dated the 27th Feb 1873, are published for general information :—

The following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Asst Surgs on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 1st Oct 1872, viz. :—

Samuel Brereton, Mathew Denis Moriarty, M B, Gordon Price, M D, Edward Bovill, M B, Bartholomew O'Brien, M D, George Albert Dundas, Henry Walter Hill, M B, Zalnoor Allee Ahmed, M B, William Arthur Gilligan, and William Edwin Griffiths.

Allowances have been issued to them for their passages to Calcutta, and they have been directed to embark before the 10th April next.

They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from the 1st Oct 1872 to the 8th Feb. 1873 inclusive.

With reference to the notification issued by the Government of the N-W P, No. 84A, dated the 7th Feb 1873, the services of Surgeon Major J A C Hutchinson, M D, of the Medical Dept, late Offg Civil Surgeon of Boolundshuhur, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C with effect from the 9th Jan. 1873.

The undermentioned officers is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—

Lt James Beverley Lynch, of the 37th Foot, 2nd Squad Sub, 12th Ben Cav,—5th Jan. 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lt John Francis James Miller, of the Ben S C, Asst Engr 1st grade, D P Works, Punjab,—for six months.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lt Alfred George Yaldwyn, of the Ben S C, 1st Wing Sub, 6th Punjab Inf, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years.

The services of Asst Surg J MacGregor, of the Med Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P.

Lt Col R Y Chambers, of the Ben S C, is allowed an extension of leave to the 19th Feb. 1873, the date on which he reported his return from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G G O No. 1088 of 1870.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Col James Spence Ogilvie, of the Ben S C, Depy Asst Commsy Genl, 1st class,—for two years.

Capt Charles Nesbit Hodgson, of the General List, Infantry,—for two years.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt Col :—

Maj Alexander Ross Bayly,—2nd April 1873.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain :—

Lt Henry Lees Smith,—1st April 1873.

The services of Capt A L Playfair, of the Ben S C, Adjt, 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Ensign B D Hayes (unattached) are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Oliver Chalk is appointed to the P W Dept as an Acct, 2nd grade, on probation, and is posted to the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Capt S W Jenner, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the Irrigation Branch, Punjab, to the Military Works Branch.

Mr D Campbell is appointed to the P W Dept as a 2nd Grade Overseer on probation and posted to His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.

Mr J H McRae, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secy of State for India six months on leave sick certificate in extension of the leave granted him in P W Dept Notification No 211 of the 19th April 1872.

Mr T E Owen, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Central India, is granted eighteen months' furlough to Europe under Chapter III, section 7, of the Civil Leave Rules, and one month's subsidiary leave from the 15th April 1873, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engrs are appointed to the P W Dept as 2nd grade Asst Engrs and posted as follows :—

Lts N Arnott and E H Cameron, Military Works Branch.

Lt R D Villamil, Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Lt D A Scott, North-Western Provinces.

Capt K A Jopp, R E, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the P W Dept, is re-appointed an Ex Engr, 4th grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, with effect from the date of reporting his arrival to the Engineer-in-Chief.

Lt Col J G Medley, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as a Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab.

Capt M A Alves, R E, returned from furlough, is re-appointed to the P W Dept as an Ex Engr of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Mr D A W Jopp, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Lt Col A Davidson, R E, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted privilege leave from the 16th April to the 7th June, both days inclusive.

Capt J Grierson, Offg Depy Controller, of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Lt Col Davidson, or until further orders.

Mr A S Betts, Supt, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, is granted furlough for one year.

The services of Mr H L Harris, Asst Supt, 3rd grade, were dispensed with, taking effect from the 25th Jan 1873.

Mr T Blissett, Supt, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st Jan 1873, from which date Mr W McGregor will revert to his substantive appointment as a Supt of the 3rd grade.

Mr H Carson, Asst Supt, 1st grade, is allowed subsidiary leave, under Sections 10 and 11 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the 12th Jan to the 7th Feb 1873, both days inclusive, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from leave.

Mr J R Preece, Offg Asst Supt, 1st grade, Persian Telegraph, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Supt till further orders, vice Lt Chambers, deceased.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr T D Ryan, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for a period of three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotion is made with effect from 1st Dec 1872 :—

Mr L H Clarke, Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be a Surveyor of the 2nd grade.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr George Housden, Surveyor, 1st grade, for three months, under Chapter VI, Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date in May 1873 as his services can be spared.

Mr Henry Charles Bradley to be Probationary Asst Surveyor of the 4th grade from the 1st inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Lt M Laughame, R F, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustanee on 31st Jan 1873.

Mr J Purdie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustanee on 17th Feb 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J W Christison, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Mehur Division, Lower Scinde District, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustanee at Mooltan on the 3rd inst.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Mr H J R DeSalis, appointed as an Asst Contrller of the 2nd grade in Government of India, P W Dept, Notification No 194, dated the 19th March 1873, joined the Office of Examiner of Railway Accounts on the forenoon of the 29th ultimo.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr W C L Floyd, Asst Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed (subject to the confirmation of the Government of India) to take charge of the First Division, Holkar (State) Railway, in the room of Mr Horace Bell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, proceeding on furlough granted to him in Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 177, dated 14th March 1873.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, April 5.)

Mr. C. Elliott, Secy. to the Govt of the North-Western Provinces two months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st April, 1873.

Mr. G. Palmer, Offg. District and Sessions Judge of Mynpoory, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st April, 1873.

In supersession of the Notification from this office, No. 588 A., dated 4th March, 1873, Mr. W. A. Forbes, C. B., offg. Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, furlough to Europe for 18 months from the 14th April, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. M. Brodhurst, Offg. District and Sessions Judge of Benares, six months' special leave to Europe on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 5th May, 1873, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. J. S. Graves, Asst. Inspr, 1st Circle, Department Public Instruction, six months' leave to Europe on private affairs, with effect from 20th April next, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. A. Boulderson, Joint Mag., Bijnour, to be Supt. of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 15th March, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Prisons' Act.

Under Section 3, Act II. of 1869, Mr. J. A. Marcel, Asst. Mag., Allygurh, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of the North-Western Provinces.

From the 3rd Feb., 1873, the date on which Mr. H. W. Dashwood returned from leave—

Mr. T. B. Tracy, Offg. Mag. and Collr., Agra, to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 1st grade.

Mr. C. F. Hall, Offg. Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade.

Mr. C. Donovan, Offg. Joint Mag. and Depy Collr., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst. Mag. and Collr., Dehra Doon.

From 15th Feb., 1873, the date on which Mr. A. Sells returned from furlough—

Mr. C. W. Mellor, Offg. Joint Mag. and Depy Collr., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade.

Mr. A. C. Tupp, Offg. Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Supt., Dehra Doon.

From 27th Feb. 1873, the date on which Mr. M. S. Howell took charge of the office of Mag. and Collr. of Benares—

Mr. A. C. Tupp, Asst. Supt., Dehra Doon, to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade.

From 27th Feb., 1873, the date on which Mr. E. S. Robertson took charge of the office of Mag. and Collr., Futtehpore—

Mr. C. W. Mellor, Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 1st grade.

Mr. J. G. Robertson to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. Kaye, Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., to officiate as Mag. and Collr. of Benares.

Mr. W. R. Benson, Mag. and Collr., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Benares during the absence on leave of Mr. M. Brodhurst, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Colvin, Secy to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to officiate as Secy. to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Elliott, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Wall, Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr of Moradabad, to officiate as Mag. and Collr. of Jounpore.

Mr. W. Duthoit, who has reported his return from furlough to Europe, to officiate as Mag and Collr. of Ghazeepore.

Mr. J. T. Denmeade, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, whose return from furlough has been reported, is posted to the Allahabad Provincial Division for employment as District Engr of Humeerpore.

Mr. Bickers, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, Benares District, is transferred to the Allahabad Provincial Division for employment as District Engr. of Jounpore.

Mr. G. H. List, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, is appointed Asst. to the Suptdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Provincial Works.

Lt. R. M. Hyslop, R.E., is appointed Asst. to the Suptdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Provincial Works. Lt. Hyslop will join as soon as he is relieved by Raj Chunder Ghose.

On the departure of Maj. G. A. Craster, R.E., on furlough to Europe, Mr. H. Prince, Ex. Engr., 1st grade, Officiating Supt. Roorkee Workshops, will officiate as Suptdg Engr., 1st Circle, Provincial Works, North-Western Provinces, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India. Mr. Prince to remain, however, in charge of the Shops, until relieved, on return from furlough, by Mr. A. Campbell.

Mr. W. Hall, Ex. Engr., 1st grade, Meerut Provincial Division, to officiate for Mr. Prince, as Suptdg. Engr., on being relieved by Mr. Howe.

Mr. G. Howe, Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, on special duty at Saharunpore, to officiate as Ex. Engr. of the Meerut Provincial Division during the absence of Mr. Hall.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Col. Alexander Fraser, C.B., R.E., Chief Engr. and Secy. to Govt., North-Western Provinces, P. W. Dept., with effect from the 7th inst, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Capt. F. Sage, Dist. Engr., Shahjehanpore Sub-Division, Rohilkhund Privincial Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th inst, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Consequent on the departure of Col. A. Fraser on privilege leave, Lt.-Col E. Davidson, R.E., Suptdg Engr, 2nd Circle, Provincial Works, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr. and Secy. to Govt. in the P. W. Dept., in addition to his present duties, subject to the approval of the Govt. of India.

Mr. W. Hall, appointed in Notification No. 276E., dated 28th ultimo, to officiate as Suptdg. Engr., of the 1st Circle, will officiate in the 2nd Circle for Lt.-Col. Davidson, when relieved of the former Circle by Mr. Prince.

Mr. T. B. Tracy, Offg. Joint Mag. and Depy Collr., to officiate as Mag. and Collr. of Agra.

Mr. C. W. Carpenter, Settlement Officer, Allahabad, to officiate as Secy. to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr. A. Colvin, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Hudson, Asst. Mag. and Collr., to the Agra District.

Mr. G. S. D. Dale, Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr, to the Etawah District.

In modification of the Notification from this Dept., No. 638 A., dated the 12th March, 1873, Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Asst Mag. and Collr., from Benares to Allahabad.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(Punjaub Gazette, April 3.)

Capt I P Westmorland, R E, Controller of P W Accounts Punjab, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 24th April next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C C Minchin, Political Agent and Supt, Bhawalpore, having reported his arrival at Bombay from furlough on the 20th March 1873, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

Surg R Gray, Civil Surg of Mooltan, is appointed Supt of the Jail at that Station.

Mr C E Gladstone, Asst Commsr, Derah Ghazi Khan, is appointed to the charge of the Outpost of Rajanpore.

Col R N Tronson, District Supt of Police, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Umballah Circle, vice Colonel McAndrew.

Maj A H Bamfield, District Supt of Police, 1st grade, is transferred to the Kangra District.

His Honour the Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following officiating appointments, with effect from the 10th inst :—

Capt C E Ewart, District Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate as a District Supt of Police, 2nd grade, vice Lt-Col Baillie, on leave.

Mr W McG Drysdale to officiate as an Asst District Supt of Police, 1st class, vice Mr W J Lemarchand.

Mr D McCracken to officiate as an Asst District Supt of Police, 2nd class, in an existing vacancy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	April 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 22	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	May 3	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	April 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season. and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monson.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through Trieste is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At P.M.		At 7 P.M.
Monday	April 14	Monday	May 26
,,	,, 21		At 5½ P.M.
,,	,, 28	Friday	May 30
,,	May 5	,,	June 6
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 19		

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Tuesday	April 22	Monday	June 2
,,	,, 5	,,	,, 16
,,	May 19	,,	,, 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday	May 3	Saturday	June 23
,,	,, 18		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.	
Monday	Apr. 14	Monday	Apr. 21
,,	May. 12	,,	May 19
,,	June 6	,,	June 13
,,	Mar. 24		

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and vice versa, is published for general information. The service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England :—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
April 14.	April 22.	April 25.	May 7.
May 12.	May 20.	May 23.	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
April 12.	April 21.	April 24.	May 2.
May 10.	May 19.	May 22.	May 30.
June 7.	June 16.	June 19.	June 27.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and these from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	April 18	Friday	May 16
,,	May 2	,,	,, 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	April 11	Friday	May 9
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 23

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

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THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the Bombay Gazette both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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One Month	ditto	,,	5	0	0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary is now similar to that of the Pall Mall Budget. Residents in distant parts of India will find the Gazette Summary a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official Gazettes; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

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Per Annum	Rs	10	0	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4	

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the Bombay Gazette DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION of 1873 OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 6½ P.M. Admission—FOUR ANNAS.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

TO-DAY the EXHIBITION is OPEN to PURDA LADIES and FAMILIES, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. ADMISSION FEE—ANNAS FOUR.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HENRY—April 4th, at Leamington, the wife of Captain G. F. Henry, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RIDDELL—March 30th, at Saharunpore, the wife of Capt R. V. Riddell, R. E., of a son.

McANDREW—March 31st, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Mr. J. McAndrew, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

TAPSELL—April 2nd, at Rajpore, the wife of Mr. C. Tapsell, Topographical Survey, of a daughter.

WOLSELEY—April 2nd, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Captain G. B. Wolseley, Brigade Major, Gwalior District, of a son.

ETESON—April 3rd, at Roorkee, the wife of Surgeon A. Eteson, Bengal Sappers and Miners, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JONES—VARDON—March 29th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, Henry M. Jones, to Gertrude Virginia, daughter of the late S. M. Vardon, Esq., of Berhampore.

NEWCOMBE—DALE—April 2nd, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. G. Popham Blyth, M. A., Henry George Newcombe, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to Sibylla Caroline, second daughter of Clement Dale, Esq., of Bartley Lodge, Hampshire.

DEATHS.

McMAHON—April 2nd, at Delhi, Herbert Mansell, the infant son of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A, and Mrs. McMahon, aged 19 days.

GILLESPIE—April 3rd, at Morar, Gwalior, Catherine, the wife of Sergeant. R. Gillespie, 26th Cameronians.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

As usual the Bombay Administration Report is late, but this year it is later than ever. By "this year" is meant the year ending on 31st March 1872, so that now we have the opportunity of noticing the principal events which occurred in this Presidency between twelve months and two years ago! Perhaps, as we took occasion to remark regarding the Report on vaccination, this may be due to the fact that the printing is now executed by the Government Central Press. If so, then that Department is certainly earning the title of being the slowest among the slow.

Though later than ever, the Report may in many respects claim to be better than its predecessors: notably so in regard to arrangement. The compiler states that the arrangement substantially corresponds with that which has recently been adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the Annual Report of the Bengal Government. This is a great improvement, both in the fact that the present treatment of the various subjects is far superior to the former unscientific arrangement, and also in the fact that when there is uniformity in the several Administration Reports, then it will be possible to compare one with another. As we remarked last year, this is one of the great advantages to be gained from the publication of these Reports. As masses of bare information they are useless, and the absurd delay which occurs in their publication renders this fact especially true; but for the purposes of comparison they may be invaluable. For the same reason it is in every way desirable that the Statistical Tables should in all cases be alike, and from what we hear, there is every reason to hope that in the next report the necessary reform will be found to have been carri[illegible] The arrangement at present adopte[illegible] advantage of a Table of Contents i[illegible]ere is some sense, and which o[illegible]sult without finding oneself hopeless[illegible] Part I. is the Introductory S[illegible] this of course stands by itself, and to rep[illegible]at we said last year, it is quite useless. [illegible]e compiler at the outset is careful to inform the reader that the Introduction is prepared in accordance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and is meant to be explanatory of the plan on which the Report has been prepared, and detailing the chief events of interest which have occurred during the year. Of course if the Secretary of State requires a Summary in order to save his reading the whole Report, then that is a matter for his own convenience. Such a document might be sent to him privately, or could be prepared in the India Office. As an excrescence to the Report itself, it only helps to swell the bulk of a volume in which one would think economy of space is a great object. It is hard to understand why every year it should be necessary to explain the plan on which the Report has been prepared. Even this year, when there has been an alteration in the plan, the explanation is made in six lines. These might easily have formed a prefatory note. As a general rule, it is to be hoped the plan will be the same every year. Then, as to the chief events of interest, they of course are matters of history and their bare narration is of little value. It is in order to learn some details regarding them that the reader turns to the Administration Report. Such details he will not find in the summary.

Part II. comprises five sections, i.e., Physical Geography, Political Relations with Native States, Civil Divisions of British Territory, Population, and Fiscal. In the first section is found a vast amount of information, for which the proper place is a Gazetteer, but hardly an Administration Report. Thus, there are two divisions of the subject: first, area and character of surface; second, climate. Now, unless there have been any alterations in the limits of the Bombay Presidency during the year under review, or any volcanic eruptions or similar phenomena, what is the use of such details as the following—latitude and longitude, area and population, staple crops, trees, scenery, rivers, rocks of the Deccan, &c.? It may be that the work of the compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer having come to an untimely end, such sheets as escaped the hands of the despoiler were handed over to the compiler of the Administration Report, with strict instructions that they should be used in some way or other. If so, we cannot compliment the compiler of the Gazetteer. The information is scanty and ill arranged. Though there is a separate section for "population," and a distinct sub-division for "climate," there are a table of estimated population, and two paragraphs regarding climate, under the heading of area and character of surface. The information concerning the physical geography (properly so called) of the Bombay Presidency is very meagre. The question of climate is different, and one which will bear treatment in each year's report. Being naturally variable, the information under this head ought to be both useful and interesting.) In the present case we learn that "the monsoon rains were the lightest "on record, giving a total fall in the year of only "40·58 inches. Of the twenty-four previous years, "the rain-fall of only one year, 1855, amounting "to 41·18 inches, approaches the small total of the "year under report, while the largest total, that "of 1849, reached 114·89 inches." It is a question, by the way, what is the year under report? According to the table-page the volume is a "General Report on the administration of the "Bombay Presidency for the year 1871-72," by which it is to be supposed from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872. But it is evident from some of the statistical tables and from sundry signs in the body of the report, that this is not uniformly the case. Thus, under the heading we are now considering, climate, the "ordinary" as well the "typical" year is from 1st January to 31st December. In the statement (page 14) that "with a few notable exceptions the year 1870 "was remarkably quiescent, as well with respect "to its winds, as to the other weather pheno-"mena," the year is presumably a misprint for 1871. This is not the only instance of a similar mistake. In the "Secretary of State's "Summary we notice that a census of the "population of this Presidency was taken on the "night of February 21st, 1871." Returning to the weather phenomena, there is an interesting account of the storm in January 1871, in which the steam-ship General Outram was wrecked off Rutnagherry. It was "one which exhibited at "Bombay well-marked, though somewhat un-"steady, characteristics of a cyclone," and "the "fall of rain on the two days (January 15th and "16th) reached the extraordinary quantity of "2·22 inches." We fail to see the extraordinarium. Under the head of "Mofussil" we are very glad to read the following :—

"In this Presidency there is as yet no orga-"nized Meteorological Department for directing "the production of meteorological observations "at stations judiciously distributed over the "country, and for collecting, combining, and "deducing conclusions from such observations on "a systematic plan. In this respect the Pre-"sidency of Bombay is behind those of Bengal "and Madras. Proposals, however, for effecting "this object have been approved of by this Go-"vernment, and the adoption of measures for "their attainment now only awaits the sanction "of the Government of India to the necessary "expenditure." We trust the Bombay Government have not overlooked "W.," but have offered him the post of head of the Meteorological Department.

Section II., Political Relations with Native States, is divided under two heads—1, Native States; 2, Foreign Relations. This phraseology however does not well describe the division which really is 1, Political relations with dependent States, such as Baroda and Kattywar down to the Petty States under the Collectors and Political Agents; 2, Political relations with independent States, such as Khelat and Zanzibar, Muscat, and the Arab Chiefs near Aden. All this portion of the Report is very interesting and well worth perusal. Last year the Political Section invited attention on account of the well written history which it contained of the various States in relation with the Bombay Government. This year there is no repetition, but the interest is sustained. Thus, under Kattywar there is an account of the disputes between the Girassias and the Bhayad, which has resulted in the establishment of the Pradhan Court, or, as its proper name seems to be, Rajasthanik Sabha. The Bhayadi Court in Kutch seems to be differently constituted. "The office of superintendent "has changed hands three times within the "past year, while the attendance of the members "was so irregular that for seven weeks the Court "remained closed. In the opinion of the Political "Agent, no improvement can be looked for until "His Highness the Rao recognizes the Bhayadi "Court, and assumes his proper position as its "head." In Kattywar under a British officer better things may be expected. Among the Southern Maratha States Sangli receives a notice which may safely be termed "short and sweet." "The administration of the Chief of Sangli "continued to be most discreditable to him." It would be interesting to know what steps the Bombay Government have taken to put a stop to this "discreditable" state of things. Whatever they may be, they do not seem as yet to have been of much avail, if we may judge from the accounts lately received of the imprisonment of a respectable vakeel. Under Akulkote the following paragraph deserves notice—"The "survey and settlement were completed, and the "rates proposed by Mr. Grant were introduced in "the year 1869-70. Under these rates the gross "revenue from land was Rs. 1,93,763. This "amount was found to be insufficient for the neces-"sities of the State. The rates were accordingly "raised, so as to yield a gross revenue of "Rs. 2,13,784."

It is hard to understand how, if the survey and settlement were introduced in 1869-70, it would be possible to raise the rates by more than 10 per cent. in 1871. It must be very different to the Bombay Survey and Settlement. The principle of raising the rates, which were presumably fixed according to the capabilities of the land, on account of the necessities of the State, is one which, it is to [illegible] hoped, will not find general acceptance. Fancy [illegible] Bombay Government issuing an order to the [illegible] Commissioner—"Income-tax abolished. Raise "the rates ten per cent. all round." In the account of the Independent States the history of the late disturbances in Beloochistan takes a prominent place. To any one who takes an interest in this subject, these pages are well worth reading.

Section III, Civil Divisions of British Territory, is certainly out of place in an Administration Report. As remarked before, unless there has been any alteration in the divisions, then they do not require notice. Being "fixed "quantities" their place is in the General Gazetteer. In the present case the information regarding the Regulation Districts is most scanty. There is merely an enumeration of the several zillas which form the Northern and Southern Divisions. Sind, on the other hand, is most fully described; we look forward with interest to the publication of the Sind Gazetteer.

Section IV, Population, is divided into—1, Census; 2, Emigration. Under the second head there is naturally but little to note: under the first there is the fact which should make us blush for our administration, that though a census of the entire population of this Presidency was taken on the night of February 21st 1872, the results have not as yet been tabulated. Echo answers when?

We have already reached the limit of a newspaper article, but shall resume our review in to-morrow's paper.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

LORD NORTHBROOK's splendid visit to Bombay is becoming forgotten, and probably along with it is fading out of recollection the proposal to commemorate the event by a garden to be called the Northbrook Garden. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall to consider this question, and we remember how Dr. Bhau Daji, among others, referred to the good which such a garden would do, if it took the place of some of the houses which are packed together in the native town. Such a garden was called a "lung" to the city and so on, and although we believed that a garden like the one proposed could never be made in the heart of Bombay, we nevertheless agreed with Dr. Bhau Daji as to the good that the native town would experience if it were opened by this house-knocking-down and garden-creating lung. Many people must have agreed with us; but they will be disappointed—that is, if our information be correct. We understand that such a thing as a Northbrook Garden is to be made, but not exactly in the native town. The reclaimed land in Back Bay is said to be going to be converted into the Northbrook Garden, and if this be true, we can only regret that a more central and useful spot has not been chosen. How plants are to grow exposed fairly to the saline breezes we are at a loss to imagine, unless it be proposed to have in the garden nothing but cocoanut trees.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BUDGET.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL.

Mr. Lowe has presented his Budget.

The revenue for 1873 amounts to £76,609,000, and the expenditure to £70,714,000; the revenue for 1874 amounts to £76,617,000, and the expenditure to £71,871,000. Half the Geneva award will be paid from the surplus, and the other half by Exchequer bills, if the revenue is unfavourable. The duties on sugar will be reduced by half, and a reduction of one penny will be made in the income tax.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Stapleton, said that in the opinion of the law officers, the subscriptions and gifts in behalf of the Carlists are not illegal.

The value of the exports from Great Britain during March is £21,750,000, and that of the imports £29,875,000. The exports of coal during the quarter amount to 2½ million tons.

The strike in Staffordshire has been averted by the men yielding.

The Prince of Wales will start for Vienna on the 24th instant.

The Pope is indisposed, and has been forbidden to leave his apartments.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL.

Italy, England, and Austria oppose, and France favours, the augmentation of the Suez Canal tolls. An international commission will shortly assemble at Constantinople.

Mr. Lowe has stated in the Commons that the national debt was reduced last year by £6,861,000. The reduction in the duty on sugar will come into force on the 8th May.

H. M.'s Enchantress left Mombaza on the 28th March for Muscat and Bombay, and she expects to arrive at Bombay by the end of April.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull, unchanged, and the London Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅜d.

Arrival—Erl King.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The heavy mails of the 10th ultimo via Southampton arrived to-day.

The Bombay mail of the 17th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

THE news has been received of the death, at Nynee Tal, on Friday last, of General Sir Edward Huthwaite, K C.B.

WE observe that Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, has filed an action in the District Court of Surat against Meer Bauker Ally wullud Meer Surfraj Ally, as guardian of the adopted son of the late Meer Jaffer Ally, for the recovery of Rs. 1,50,000.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has been pleased to appoint Colonel E. Thompson, First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad during the absence of Mr. H. LePoer Wynne, or until further orders.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* says—"If the statement of a contemporary that the commission for an equestrian statue of Lord Mayo has been entrusted to Mr. Theed be well founded, we fear there is little chance of the Mayo Memorial either being worthy of its subject or an ornament to this city."

THE Secretary of State for India has resolved to extend the benefits in regard to servants' allowance, conferred in clause 9 and 10 of the War Office Circular of the 23rd December 1857, No. 193, to British Medical Staff Officers on leave, when they are in receipt of British pay only, and on the Indian establishment. When they are in receipt of Indian furlough allowances, they will not be entitled to servants' allowances.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to rule that the effects of illegitimate persons dying intestate, which have already become escheats to the Government since the Indian Succession Act, 1865, came into operation, as well as those which may hereafter become escheats, shall, after deduction of the expenses incurred and the established proportion of the Crown's share, be distributed in conformity with the aforesaid Act.

THE P. and O. Co. seem to be making more use of the Suez Canal than we were led to suppose they were likely to do. The Company's steamer Ceylon, which brings the mails of 21st ultimo, has come through, and the Massilia has also passed, and brings the succeeding mails. In addition we observe the following of the Company's steamers advertised to leave Southampton for Bombay:—Delhi, March 13th; Indus, March 20th; Bokhara (new steamer), March 27th; Mongolia, April 10th; Hindostan, April 17th; Pekin, April 24th; Peshawur, May 1st; Mirzapore, May 8th. The new steamer Venetia left London [illegible]rch for Hongkong via the Canal.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the precise position and power of Government with reference to the Nizamut property at Moorshedabad will shortly be settled by the civil courts. The involved condition of the Nawab Nazim's affairs has been for some years back matter of notoriety, and it appears that some of the larger creditors have determined to push matters to extremity by attaching buildings belonging to the palace, and the lakhiraj lands of the Nizamut. Government, as trustee for the Nizamut, opposes these claims on the ground that the buildings and lands are not the personal property of the Nawab Nazim, so as to be liable for his debts, but are really State property.

FROM the Berar Educational Report for the official year 1871-72, we observe that Mr. Lee Warner recommends the establishment of an independent university for the Berars. The reason assigned by Mr. Lee Warner for taking this step is that Bombay is very far from the Berars, and the students hesitate, on account of the great expenditure required for the trip, to present themselves at the examinations held by the Bombay University. With reference to the recommendation of Mr. Lee Warner, an Anglo-Maratha newspaper suggests that the difficulties experienced by the Berar students in having to

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on 27 June, 2017

come down to Bombay may be avoided by holding the Matriculation Examination for these students in the Berar itself.

From the accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the ten months ending 31st January 1872-73 we notice that the total value of the imports during that period was Rs. 25,52,53,829, and of the exports, Rs. 43,77,69,400. Both the imports and exports are considerably lower than in the two former years. The value of the imports for the same period in 1870-71 was Rs. 28,10,93,023, and in 1871-72, Rs. 26,14,48,756, while the exports in the former period were valued at Rs. 45,29,23,597, and in 1871-72, Rs. 50,20,03,942. Of the goods imported during the period Rs. 12,94,76,483 worth were landed in Bengal, and Rs. 8,27,99,368 worth came to Bombay, while the exports from Bengal were valued at Rs. 20,32,69,373, and from Bombay at Rs. 15,48,75,952. In the month of January treasure to the value of Rs. 51,51,954 was imported, and Rs. 9,46,230 exported.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is hereby notified that the same amount of compensation as is allowed to men of Line Regiments volunteering into Highland Regiments, under the provisions of paragraph 12 of G. G. O. No. 695 of the 17th November 1863, will be given to soldiers volunteering from one Highland Regiment to another.

The following officers retired from the Army by the sale of their commissions during the past month :—Lieut.-Cols. the Hon. D. G. Finch, late 24th Regiment; R. H. M'Gregor, 65th Regiment; Majors G. C. Close, 45th Regiment; W. E. D. Deacon (Brevet Lieut-Col.), half-pay, late 54th Regiment; W. J. Ross, half-pay, late 1st West India Regiment; W. Wood, half-pay, late Depot Battalion; Capts. A. Carlisle, 60th Rifles; H. Coghlan, 21st Hussars; J. F. Darvall, 74th Highlanders; L. G. Dundas, 62nd Regiment; L. W. Fisher (Brevet Major), 40th Regiment; H. R. Floyd, 25th Regiment; A. Fraser, 10th Regiment; C. F. Garnett, 30th Regiment; J. H. G. Holroyd, 65th Regiment; C. C. Hood, 68th Regiment; A. Hutton, 1st Dragoon Guards; W. M'Donald (Brevet Lieut-Col.), 5th Regiment; A. M. Molyneux, 23rd Fusiliers; R. Murray, 65th Regiment; J. Norton, 3rd Dragoon Guards; G. F. O'Grady, half-pay, late 56th Regiment; H. R. Pine, 3rd Hussars; W. Underwood, 42nd Highlanders; E. H. Ward, 60th Rifles; W. J. Wyatt, half-pay, late Cape Mounted Rifles; Lieuts. G. St. J. Colthurst, 43rd Regiment; C. G. Cookson, 15th Hussars; T. B. George, 13th Hussars; E. G. Gyll, 1st Regiment; C. E. Hurst, 101st Regiment; W. R. Knox, 56th Regiment; C. H. Moore, late Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment; H. Musgrave, 72nd Regiment; H. Reed, 2nd West India Regiment; J. T. C. Reilly, 23rd Regiment; G. J. Toler, 24th Regiment; E. Watson, 10th Hussars.—*Times*, March 13.

FURLOUGH PAY.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

India Office, London, the 11th December 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—Para 1.—I have had occasion to consider the present regulations respecting the cessations of furlough pay after an absence of two and a half years from India, as respects officers not under the Furlough Rules of 1868; and also with regard to the date of retirement of officers retiring in this country, and the consequent cancelment, in some cases, of rank; and I have decided that henceforth the following rules shall be applicable to all officers of the Staff Corps, and of the Medical Service, and of the General List, of and above the rank of Captain :—

1.—Pay shall be regularly issued up to the full period of leave allowed, not exceeding three years.

2.—An officer shall be allowed to retain any rank he may have attained previous to date of retirement.

3.—He shall receive any half pay pension allotted to him in virtue of that rank.

4.—The date of retirement shall be the date of the officer's application to retire.

5.—The retired pay shall be issued from the date of retirement, or the date when pay on furlough ceased, whichever may first happen, except in the following case.

6.—An officer who attains an advanced rank after cessation of pay, and then retires on half pay pension in virtue of that rank, shall receive his retired pay from the date of his promotion only.

2. The above rules will not apply to the officers of the local Army or to Subalterns on the General List who will remain under former regulations.

3. My attention has also been drawn to the retiring full pay regulations as applicable to Officers of the General List.

4. As the promotion of these officers, after attainment of the rank of Captain, is governed, like that of the Staff Corps Officers, by length of service, it appears to me that their pensions should be regulated in the same manner. I request therefore that it may be notified that the rule as to retirement on pension of rank after 22 years' service is not applicable to officers of the General List.—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

PERSONAL ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS JOURNEYING TO ENGLAND.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to notify that British Officers proceeding from India to England when entitled to a free passage, shall, from the date they quit their station, if struck off Indian allowances, be granted a daily personal allowance at the rates and under the conditions thereinafter stated, to cover extra expenses incurred in travelling to ports of embarkation, and during their necessary detention at ports awaiting embarkation.

2. For General Officers	Rs.	10	0	0
For Field Officers	Rs.	7	8	0
For other Officers	Rs.	5	0	0

3. The issue of the above rates shall be regulated by substantive rank.

4. The above rates will be issued for each day that officers are necessarily on the journey from their station to the port of embarkation. If necessarily detained at the port of embarkation, or at any intermediate place *en route* to the port, they shall receive full rates, provided the detention at any one place does not exceed seven clear days, exclusive of the days of arrival at and departure from such place.

5. When the necessary detention at any one place exceeds seven days, half rates only will be issued for the remainder of the period of detention.

6. After the receipt of the order recalling an officer from India, he should required to proceed to England by the first available opportunity, in a troop-ship or other vessel according to the season of the year; and he should remain at his station on Indian allowances until it is necessary for him to proceed to the port of embarkation to ensure his arriving there in time.

7. The journey should be so timed that no unnecessary detention shall take place at the port.

8. As a rule, detention at ports should not exceed three clear days.

9. Officers, who [illegible] in the ship appointed for their conveyance, will not be entitled to further detention allowance while awaiting another passage, unless the delay arises from causes beyond their control.

10. Officers are not entitled to any allowance for the day on which they embark.

11. Personal allowance will not be issued for detention at any one place, for a period exceeding 15 days, without the special sanction of the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, or as the case may be.

BOMBAY.

H. E. the Governor.—H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse, Mr. Lee Warner, and Captain Fox, left this for Poona on Monday morning.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker.—This gentleman leaves Bombay for England, on six months' leave, by the mail steamer of the 5th May.

Fire at Kuppurwunj.—The other day a fire broke out in the village of Bheelwada, in Kuppurwunj, by which seven houses, a number of bundles of hay, &c., were completely destroyed.

Dhamungunga and Par Bridges.—We observed that the new bridge on the Dhamungunga river of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been completed. The new bridge on the Par river is likely to be completed by the end of this month.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—Mr. Mathews, Chief Resident Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, will act as Agent of the Company, in room of Mr. Currey, who shortly goes home. It is believed that Mr. Currey is not to return to India.

A Vagrant.—Mathew Fagan, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

The Fate of a "Romantic" Character.—The Parsee boy name Framjee Hormusjee, who was a few days ago found in a Mahomedan's house after some seven months' absence from the house of his parents, was sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory by Mr. Nana Morojee on Monday, because he was a poor child given up by his father.

The Weather at Rajcote.—A correspondent, writing from Rajcote on the 26th March, states that there has been a remarkable change in the weather during the last few days. Cold has entirely disappeared and hot winds are blowing. The mornings are cool and pleasant, but the rest of the day is sultry.

A Warning to Buggy-Drivers.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Parsee named Shapoorjee Temooljee, a hack buggy-driver, was charged at the instance of Mr. Constable Atkinson with demanding more than the legal fare for his public conveyance. The man pleaded guilty and was fined ten rupees.

Committed to the Sessions.—Mahomed Alli and Visram Urjoon were on Monday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of fraudulently delivering to one Gopall Pandoo a counterfeit of the Queen's coin, which at the time he became possessed of he knew to be a counterfeit of the Queen's coin.

We learn that the temporary shed which was erected at the Parsee Towers of Silence by a Bhattia named Cooverjee Fragjee, and which was demolished by Purdasees and others last week, has been re-erected. A native contemporary suggests that the members of the Parsee Punchayet should obtain at once an order from the High Court to put a stop to the further proceeding of the work.

Begging for Alms.—A Goanese named Antone Bastia was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Higgins of the Markets, with begging in the Crawford Markets and exhibiting a disgusting disfiguration of the face for the purpose of soliciting alms. The man admitted the offence and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

March	Distant Greeting	
Mazurka	Victoria	Gurtner.
Scena	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Valse	Ella	Jacques.
Selection	Le Prison d Edimbourg	Carafa.
Galop	Dos Camilos	Ferro.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Theft of Railway Property.—Narayen Ryajirao and Sumbhoo Harry Purushkur, peons in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, were charged yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having in their possession three pieces of grey cloth and two pieces of Turkey red, belonging to the company, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The prisoners were convicted and each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Alimony Case.—Vittoba Pandoorung, a Government pensioner, was on Saturday again placed before the Senior Magistrate, on a charge of having neglected to pay a sum of about Rs. 1,150, which was over-due for the maintenance of his lawful wife. It will be remembered that a distress warrant was issued against the man for the seizure of his property, but the police having failed to find out any property belonging to him, he was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicides.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Naigaum Road on the body of a Parsee woman named Awabaee. It appears that the woman jumped into a well on the previous night about 9 o'clock, and was drowned. The jury found that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.—On the same day another inquest was held at Upper Mahim concerning the death of Saloo, woman, who drowned herself in the sea. The jury came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in the sea.

A Story of Superstition from Jumbooseer.—A correspondent of the *Gujerat Friend* gives out that a few days ago a Bawa went to the house of a Bania woman at Jumbooseer for the purpose of begging for alms. He sat at the verandah of the house and stared for some time at the woman, muttering at the same time some words. The woman was also looking at the Bawa and became so fascinated by him that she gave him all the household articles, and believing the Bawa to be an incarnation she was preparing to go away with him, but at this time some of her neighbours came to her and prevented her from leaving the house. In the meantime the Bawa absconded from Jumbooseer. Shortly afterwards the woman fell on the ground quite insensible.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—If the repeated applause of an appreciative audience be any criterion of the success of a performance, it may be said that Saturday's performance was a complete success. An over-crowded house infused a lively spirit amongst the amateurs, who did all they could do. The gravest man amongst the audience must have laughed at the woeful countenance of the old Groom when attacked by the Devil just as he was on the point of marrying the beautiful Mehravur. The second piece of the evening was, however, enjoyed better by the audience. Every one knows with what patience some natives sit and hear for hours together the songs of the nautch girl. They could not but admire, therefore, the splendid singing accompanied by such startling scenery and costly dresses as they saw on Saturday. We recommend this entertainment to the play going public. They will find their time and money well-spent if they pay a visit to the Grant Road Theatre this evening, when both the pieces are to be repeated.

Execution.—Mahadew bin Purbutta, inhabitant of Sholapore, who was sentenced to be hanged for murdering his wife Saloo, and whose execution was postponed on the 26th ultimo owing to his having appealed to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, for mitigation of sentence, was executed on Friday last near the City Jail, in the presence of Mr. E. T. Richardson the City Magistrate, his appeal having been rejected. As usual there was a very large crowd of spectators at the place of execution.—*Poona Observer*, April 8.

Enticing away a European Married Woman.—On Saturday and yesterday, Colonel G. C. Evezard, the first class Cantonment Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace, was engaged in investigating a case of enticing away a married woman. It appears that one John Hannah an engraver, and an European resident, enticed away the wife of Sergeant Hutchinson, of Her Majesty's 68th Regiment, on Wednesday evening last, whilst he was in hospital sick. On the following morning, John Hannah wrote to the sergeant in hospital, asking him to send his wife's wearing apparel, and that, as his wife did not intend to return, requested that a peaceable settlement might be made. On the receipt of this note, the sergeant lost no time in proceeding to the house of John Hannah, and found his wife sitting in the bed room, upon which he at once appeared before the Cantonment Magistrate, and laid the necessary information, when a warrant was issued, and John Hann[illegible]rrested by Mr. Smith, the Police Chief Con[illegible]mp. John Hannah was not able to find bail [illegible] two thousand, and has been, since his [illegible]ursday last, in the custody of the police. [illegible] for the prosecution was closed yesterday, when the Court was densely crowded, especially by the men and women of Her Majesty's 68th Regiment. There were also three commissioned officers present at the Court belonging to the regiment. The Cantonment Magistrate's Court was never, we suppose, so much crowded by spectators as it was yesterday. His Worship the Cantonment Magistrate will resume the case to-day at 11 A. M.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. M.S. Elphinstone, 86 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Goa—Mr. L. Lourence de Noronah, and twenty-five deck passengers for different ports.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail, and Mr. H. Bell as a passenger for Hongkong, and the following cargo :—1,302 chests Malwa opium, 1,627½ bales cotton, 39 cwts. horns, and 47 cwts. elephant teeth.

The ship Lord Clyde, 1,116 tons, Captain T. Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (March 1st) with a cargo of 13,848 bags rice, 1,924 packages gunnies, 6 cases flower oil, 5 packages preserves, 1 box old books, 1 box sugar, 1 empty box, and Mr. D'Lima as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Rustomjee Framjee.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of considering a requisition addressed to the directors by Messrs. Nurrotumdass Madowdas, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Perozsha Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and others, recommending that the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 30th January last relative to the insurance fund be rescinded, and that the directors be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000, during the current season, for effecting insurance against fire in the floating cotton at the principal stations of the company, in any manner the directors may deem fit. Mr. W. G. Hall was in the chair.

The chairman read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of proceedings of the last general meeting. He then explained that, at the last meeting, after considering the statements laid before them, the shareholders passed a resolution to the effect that 5 per cent. of the nett profits were to be set aside for insurance against fire. Subsequently, a very serious fire broke out in the compound of the company's premises at Oomrawuttee. None of the company's cotton was burned; but the principal losers were Messrs. Gaddum and Co., to the extent, it was said, of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000. This circumstance having come under the notice of certain shareholders, they did not approve of the resolution passed at the last meeting and sent in a requisition. The directors had considered the subject at one of their meetings, when two of them were in favour of the requisition, while three were of opinion that nothing should be done this season. The present meeting was, therefore, called to take the sense of the shareholders upon the matter. From a conversation he (the chairman) had with Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, he thought that the company should undertake to insure the cotton of their constituents, or else they would go to other establishments where their interests would be better cared for.

Only one of the requisitionists, Vundravundas Itchalal, was present at the meeting, and he proposed as a substantive resolution the recommendation contained in the requisition. It was seconded by Gungadas Toolseydas and was as follows :—"That the directors be authorised to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 during the current season for effecting insurance against fire in the floating cotton at the principal stations of the company in any manner the directors may deem fit."

Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee said the better course appeared to him to be to adhere to the former resolution, for the present season at least.

The proposition found three votes out of the six shareholders who were present. Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy, a director, thereupon voted for it, and it was declared to be carried by four votes.

The chairman said it would be sery satisfactory to the shareholders to learn that, during the week ending the 5th inst., the gross income of the company amounted to Rs. 52,215, shewing an increase of Rs. 22,341 over the income at this time last year.

Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee proposed the thanks of the shareholders to the chairman and to Mr. Melvill, the general manager of the company, for his very able management of its affairs.

The chairman and Mr. Melvill acknowledged the thanks, and the proceedings terminated.

SUICIDE BY A SENTRY AT THE MINT.

Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the City of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at H. M.'s Bombay Mint concerning the death of Itnak Jynak, a private in H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., who yesterday morning committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle.

Shaik Mohideen Shaik Hoossain said—I am a subedar in the Marine Battalion. The deceased was a sepoy in the Marine Battalion. He was about seven years in the service. He was a steady, sober man, and had never been in the defaulter's sheet. Yesterday morning I brought the guard to the Mint and relieved the Mint guard. We came on guard at 6 o'clock A.M. The guard consisted of thirty sepoys, two naiques, one havildar, and myself. There are ten posts round the Mint, at each of which there is a sentry. I saw the deceased in the evening. He was quite sober and appeared to be well. There was nothing strange in his manner. At 12 o'clock, midnight, the deceased relieved the sentry of No. 5 post, which is situated at the south east corner of the Mint. Each sentry is on guard for two hours. At two o'clock the relief sentries were paraded in front of the guard-room. Suddenly I heard the noise of the discharge of the musket. I was in the guard-room. I ran out, and on arriving at No. 5 post, I saw the deceased lying on the ground on his back. The sentry of No. 6 post had arrived before I did, and was standing by the deceased. The deceased's tunic and belts and bayonet were lying on the ground near him. The boot of the right foot had been taken off and was lying near his feet. The deceased's rifle was lying on the ground, its muzzle was towards him. A handkerchief had been tied in the belt. The hammer was resting on the nipple over which was an exploded cap, and the rifle had been lalely discharged. We counted the number of caps in his cap pouch, there were 19 in the pouch. Each sepoy has twenty-two caps given to him, and the deceased must have dropped one. Each sepoy has twenty rounds of ball cartridge served out to him. There were only nineteen rounds in the deceased's pouch. The deceased was dead when I arrived; blood was issuing from a wound over the heart. I did not turn the body over and did not see then that there was a wound in the back. I have now seen it. I have no idea what was the reason the deceased could have had for committing suicide. I know that all the sepoys have a very firm belief that the Mint is haunted by night, and some of the men are really afraid to go on guard on account of a ghost which is said to haunt it. About three months ago stones were thrown by some person who could not be discovered during the night. I was on guard. The men believed that these stones were thrown by the ghost. I have heard them say that the ghost appears in the form of a cat. I have never seen the ghost myself, and I do not believe in its existence, but the sepoys do believe in its existence. I do not know whether the deceased believed in its existence. He was apparently quite well when I saw him in the evening.

Dr. Sidney Smith deposed—I am surgeon to the Coroner and live at Mazagon. I have examined the body of the deceased. There is a gun-shot wound under the left nipple, and a corresponding one under the left shoulderblade at the back, where the ball has made its exit. Blood poured out freely from the wound in front. I am of opinion that the cause of death was the gun shot wound above described, and that it was self-inflicted. The ball had penetrated the heart, and this wound was the immediate cause of death.

After some further evidence the jury found that the man had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a rifle.

THE INSOLVENCY OF H. BOMONJEE, TOUCHE AND Co.

Yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gibbs, who sat as Commissioner in Insolvency, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, on behalf of the insolvent, moved that the matter of the lien claimed by Dwarkadas and Nurrotumdas, creditors, which was fixed for hearing yesterday, be allowed to stand over for a month. The lien was claimed upon certain property of the insolvent situated at Byculla. Mr. Lang stated that a deed of composition had been prepared, and that if a short adjournment were granted, it would be executed by all the creditors, and the petition filed by the insolvent would be withdrawn. The application was in fact made for the purpose of allowing the estate to be wound up under a trust deed, and not under the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, on behalf of the Official Assignee, opposed the application, as that day had been specially fixed for hearing the matter of the lien in question, and as no affidavit had been made on behalf of the insolvent in support of the ground for an adjournment.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne on behalf of Dwarkadas and Nurrotumdas, said he had no objection to an adjournment being granted for the purpose stated, as it would be beneficial to all the parties concerned. It was an application to save time and expense. The only objection could be as to the remuneration of the Official Assignee, but that objection, said the learned gentleman, should give way to the interest of the general body of creditors. He appealed to his learned friend's sense of fairness to allow the matter to stand over; as even if the Court went into the merits of the question that day, it had no power to pass a final judgment. It would be a perfectly nugatory proceeding; and he urged that this nugatory, expensive, and useless proceeding should be dispensed with.

Mr. Lang showed to the Court a draft trust deed, saying that the majority of the creditors were ready to sign it.

The Commissioner said the question before him was in this form. The first order in the case had been given; and the insolvent's books and documents had passed into the hands of the court's officer; and his Lordship was now asked to adjourn the matter for a month for a private settlement under a trust deed. The only order he could make was to enlarge the time given, or to commence the enquiry and decide upon it. There seemed to be no middle course open to him. As to the remuneration of the Official Assignee in a case where a petition was to be withdrawn, his Lordship said he would consider what was to be done in the absence of rules upon the point. The matter was further adjourned until the 30th inst.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT FOR A REVIEW OF MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

EX PARTE NATHALAL PITAMBER.

THE QUEEN V. CHARLES PHILIP COOPER.

Mr. Justice Green delivered judgment in the case a few days ago at the High Court. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared for the prisoner in the case. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Green, in delivering judgment, said—In this case a rule has been granted in the application of the prisoner Nathalal Pitamber, calling upon Charles Philip Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police for Bombay, to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not issue to remove into this Court certain proceedings taken before the said magistrate on the 19th and 20th February last in the matter of a complaint made against the said Nathalal Pitamber by one Munilal Kessowlal, and the conviction thereon of him, the said Nathalal Pitamber. The rule was granted subject to the applicant depositing Rs. 300 as security for any costs awarded to be paid by him, the applicant. The charge against the prisoner, of which on the 20th February he was convicted by the magistrate, was for stealing certain currency notes for the amount of Rs. 50, a charge over which the magistrate had jurisdiction under sec. 27 of Act XIII. of 1856. That this Court has jurisdiction to remove and quash convictions and sentences of the police magistrates and Petty Sessions of this town and island in cases where the Court of Queen's Bench in England would do so in respect of inferior criminal courts of that country, there can be no doubt. The Act itself by sec. 111 supposes the existence of such a jurisdiction, and provides that "no conviction, order or judgment of any magistrate, or in Bombay of the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be quashed for error of form or procedure but only on the merits." This section however by no means says that a conviction may be quashed where a magistrate may be considered to have come to a wrong conclusion on the evidence before him. *That* has never been a ground for a writ of certiorari. The section is directed to this, that the objection to the conviction must have a substantial meritorious ground, and not be merely an error of form or procedure. Such cases would of course be when the magistrate has convicted an accused person of a charge which the magistrate had no jurisdiction to hear and determine, or had awarded a sentence which he had no power to award, or had proceeded in such a manner as to afford ground for saying that the accused person had not had reasonable opportunity of defending himself. There may of course be other classes of cases in which an objection to a conviction would be entertained by this Court when it could be said that the accused had merits. But though an accused person may have merits in the general sense of the word and of the most substantial kind, viz., that the magistrate has come to a wrong conclusion on the question of guilt or innocence, yet that is not a case to which *per se* a remedy can be applied by means of a certiorari. The section, in short, says that to quash a conviction there must be merits, not that wherever there are merits in the general sense of the word the conviction will be quashed. In the present case the prisoner has filed a considerable number of affidavits, some of them to show that he is a man of respectable position and very considerable wealth, and others by persons present on the occasion when the alleged theft was committed, to shew that the prisoner was not the guilty person. The only purpose for which these affidavits can be looked at is, in my opinion, as shewing that there were persons able and willing to give material and relevant evidence on behalf of the prisoner, who, as a matter of fact, were not heard by the magistrate. Though affidavits may be used, as appears by the Queen v. Bolton, 1 Q. B. 66, to show a want of jurisdiction in justices of the peace, even though such affidavits contradict for this purpose the finding of the justices, it is quite clear they cannot be used as affording materials for reviewing the magistrate's decision. Where the charge is such that, if true, it would give the magistrate jurisdiction, his decision is final. The only ground on which I considered it possible on the application for the rule that the prisoner had any case, was that he had not had reasonable opportunity of defending himself. The case made by the prisoner in his original affidavit was this—that at the adjourned hearing of the charge, viz., on the 20th February, he attended, with certain witnesses (who, by their affidavits, support the prisoner in this), that he wished the assistance of his pleader, Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas, and informed the magistrate that such pleader was ill and unable to attend, and that he asked the magistrate to postpone the further hearing of the charge, but that the magistrate, after putting a few more questions to the policeman who had found the stolen property, and without asking if the prisoner had any witnesses to call, sentenced him to two months' hard labour in the county jail. It is to be observed that the prisoner does not here allege that he made any application to have his witnesses examined, or informed the magistrate that he had witnesses. The magistrate and the interpreter of the Girgaum Police Court have made affidavits from which it appears that on the first day, viz., the 19th February, after the examination of three witnesses in support of the charge, the magistrate asked the prisoner what he had to say in his defence, and the prisoner in reply stated that he did not steal the notes, that he (the magistrate) then asked the prisoner if he had any witnesses, and he replied yes; and two witnesses were examined as to the prisoner's character. That the magistrate then asked the prisoner if he had any other witnesses and he said no. This statement of what occurred on the first day is not in any way contradicted on the part of the prisoner in his affidavit in reply. The magistrate states further that as it appeared from the examination of Nanabhai Luxmeram, one of the witnesses of the prisoner, that Nagindas Tulsidas had been engaged as pleader for him (the prisoner) in a case pending on the appellate side of the High Court, he (the magistrate) asked the prisoner if he would like to call Nagindas, and that after some consideration the prisoner said he would like to call him on his behalf; that he (the magistrate) thereupon remanded the case to the next day and released the prisoner on bail; and that the prisoner neither sought to examine more witnesses nor indeed applied for the remand so granted. The magistrate further states that on the 20th February the case was called on and he asked the prisoner if Nagindas was present, when he said "No, he is sick;" and in answer to a further question in this behalf, that he (the prisoner) had not taken out a witness summons for Nagindas. The magistrate further states that the prisoner did not ask him to remand the case for the attendance of Nagindas, nor did he tell him (the magistrate) that he had retained Nagindas for his defence, or that he wished Nagindas to attend in his professional capacity; and that nothing whatever was said to alter his (the magistrate's) impression that Nagindas was only to be called as a witness to character; that the prisoner did not, nor did any one on his behalf, inform him (the magistrate), nor did he (the magistrate) know that the prisoner wished to call any other witness or witnesses, or that he had any other witness or witnesses in attendance other than those called by him on the previous day. The affidavit of Wamonrao Bulwunt, the interpreter, supports the statement of the magistrate, and in particular that on the 20th February the accused did not say a word about his intention that Nagindas should appear for him as his vakeel or that he wished to call witnesses, and that he (the deponent) did not know that he had taken out any witnesses' summons. In reply the prisoner makes an affidavit stating that he did speak in Court on the 20th *March* last (a mistake, I suppose, for February) to the effect denied in para. 5 of Mr. Cooper's affidavit, and that he spoke in Gujeratee and did not understand English. It appears to me quite clear that the prisoner did not at any rate make the magistrate understand that he either had engaged or wished to have the assistance of Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas in the capacity of vakeel, or that on the adjourned hearing he made the magistrate understand (if indeed he spoke at all to that effect) that he had witnesses present and wished to have them examined. On the first day the magistrate had asked the prisoner if he had any more witnesses beyond the two already examined on his behalf, to which the prisoner answered no. The case was remanded, as appears, at the instance of the magistrate himself, for the examination as a witness of Mr. Nagindas, and as the prisoner did not profess to have even served him with a summons and as Mr. Nagindas was not in attendance, I cannot see any ground whatever on which the conduct of the magistrate can be impeached. The proper course, no doubt, is for a magistrate to give the accused an opportunity of producing his witnesses and evidence by formally calling on him to do so. This opportunity had been given on the first day, and though it does not appear that on the second day the question was repeated, I cannot consider that under the circumstances of the case, and having regard to what had taken place on the first day, there was any omission of duty on the part of the magistrate. As, therefore, no ground of any illegality or irregularity of procedure on the part of the magistrate has been established, and as there is no question that the magistrate had jurisdiction to deal with the charge, I must discharge the rule and order that the costs of shewing cause against it be paid out of the deposit. It is possible, no doubt, that the prisoner may have been wholly innocent of the charge of which he has been convicted, and there is a certain amount of improbability that he should have been guilty of stealing such a sum as Rs. 50 if he be a man of the position and substantial wealth deposed to in the affidavits filed in support of this application. But his only remedy is to apply in the proper quarter (if so advised) for a remission of his sentence. I do not feel that it is within my province on this application (and having regard also to the circumstance that I did not hear the witnesses who *were* examined) to do more than intimate my opinion that if the evidence now placed before this Court had been before the magistrate and believed by him, he might not improbably have dismissed the charge; but on the evidence before him I cannot see any ground for considering that his conclusion was an improper one, and his proceedings, as I have already said, were, in my opinion, regular and according to law. I should suggest to the prisoner that he should furnish the magistrate with office copies of the affidavits used on this application, and request him to consider the same with a view to making any representation he may feel justified in doing to the local Government as to the remission of the sentence.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Green :—

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE NALADAROONA V. PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement for three months, which was granted.

EDULJEE BURJORJEE PACHA V. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE.

Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement of the case for two months. The application was not opposed and was granted.

CRUSHNA CURMEE AND OTHERS V. PEDRO DOMING DE SILVA.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiffs. The action was brought to recover Rs. 6,310 due upon several promissory notes executed by the defendant. The claim was proved; and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 6,310, with interest and costs.

ADEN.

27th March.

Upwards of two million gallons of water have been stored in the Tawella tanks from the rain-fall reported last week. Two of the minor tanks are full and some of the others have several feet of water in them.

The P. and O. steamer Peshawur, bringing the Bombay mails and passengers, was detained at Aden some twenty-four hours owing to an accident to her machinery. It was feared that the mails would have to be transferred to another steamer to be chartered for the purpose; but fortunately this was not required.

The Sultan of Lahej is now in Aden and returns to his capital on the 27th March.

The country in the vicinity of Aden continues tranquil, and supplies are plentiful. Very heavy rain has fallen in the interior, flooding the rivers. Such a fall, it is said, has not occurred for five years, and the crops will be greatly benefitted thereby.

J. W. SCHNEIDER,
Brigadier-General, Political Resident.

SPORTING.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP,—1873.

NOTICE.

Committee of Management.
Lieut.-Colonel G. Dalrymple Hay, B.S.C.
C. E. Herbert, Esq.
B. E. Domvile, Esq., R. H. A.
Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Wednesday, the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to
THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Cholera has broken out at Ghazeepore in the city and environs. Over twenty deaths have occurred.

A Gubernatorial Man-Eater.—According to a writer in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*, a late Governor-General, while travelling up the country, gladly took several *chapatis*, and His Excellency liked them so much that he lost no time in mentioning to his Aide-de-Camp that at breakfast he ate no less than four *chaprasis* !

Madras Official Changes.—We learn that Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Bowen, Acting Commissioner of Police, Madras, proceeds to England shortly on leave. Captain T. Weldon, Senior Magistrate of the Egmore Police Court, will act as Commissioner. Lieutenant Hallett, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, will be appointed to act as magistrate of the Egmore Police Court.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Trinomalay and Mylar Festivals.—The arrangements that were made at Trinomalay during the late cracker festival have been considered by Government to be satisfactory. About 30,000 pilgrims were present at the Mylar festival, in Bellary, and the arrangements made on the occasion were also satisfactory. Of the sum of Rs. 200 sanctioned for sanitary arrangements, only Rs. 25 were expended. *Madras Athenæum.*

The following rule has been approved by the Governor-General in Council, and is hereby substituted for Rule 35 of the Forest Rules for Mysore, which were published in the *Gazette of India*, of the 20th February 1869 :—Any person who infringes any provision of these rules, for which no special penalties have been provided, or any subordinate Forest Officer who wilfully neglects his duty, will be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for such term as is prescribed by the 67th Section of the Indian Penal Code.

PUPILS OF THE NATIVE LADIES' NORMAL SCHOOL, CALCUTTA.

The second annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Native Ladies' Normal School of the Indian Reform Association was held yesterday evening at the residence of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen at Colootolah. His Excellency the Viceroy presided and the Hon'ble Miss Baring gave away the prizes. The following is the substance of the Viceroy's speech :—

Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—My daughter, Miss Baring, has had the greatest pleasure in being able to be present at the proceedings of this interesting occasion. If she had expressed her feelings, she would doubtless have given utterance to the sympathy with which she has taken part in your good work, and the interest with which she has listened to the account which has been read of the progress of this institution. She feels that there is little difference in intelligence between the two sexes, and that at no distant day the ladies of India will occupy the position which rightfully belongs to them. If she had spoken, Miss Baring, I think, would have expressed herself more sanguine about the prospects of female improvement in this country than you seem to be. She has not been sufficiently long in this country to be able to judge about the obstacles which you say lie in the way of their progress; but she has no doubt that those obstacles will be in time overcome, and that the Hindu ladies will, like Hindu gentlemen, enjoy intellectual and social freedom. Both Miss Baring and myself will watch with the greatest interest the future prosperity and progress of Hindu ladies in general, and especially of those to whom she has had the pleasure of giving away the prizes.—*Indian Mirror*, April 5.

SIMLA MONKEYS.

It quite escaped me to mention previously the great influx at the present time of "our poor relations"—*the monkeys*. I beg their pardons, but they have been visiting us, and roaming about Simla for some time past. They deserve, perhaps, an *en passant* allusion—poor Darwinian specimens of the "human form divine." The Luckree Bazaar is their particular rendezvous, and they appear as though they comprised a series of *clans* of about twenty in number respectively, with a chieftain and his rib for their rulers; they keep apart in these groups, and apparently repel any attempt on either side at association with each other. Their principal employment is kleptomania and in cultivating the acquaintance of the *bunias*, who evidently condone and encourage their depredations by supplying them with small quantities of food on credit, when, the tribe finding their appetites increase with what it feeds on, boldy help themselves, cramming their chin receptacles with whatever they can lay hands on. I noticed that the shop-keepers passively permitted the plunder, quietly observing that they were *burra gurreeb*, and had no money to pay for what they wanted. I saw the feminine head of one of the clans—the Campbells, say—sitting in close proximity to an obese *bunnia* in his shop during the Holee *tamasha* in the most friendly manner : she was covered with the prevailing red powder, and devouring *chupatties* like a famished Asiatic; presently she hurriedly backed away as much as she possibly could in her bag, seized a handful of walnuts, gave a grunt expressive of extreme satisfaction, and then suddenly started off up an adjoining tree, when she immediately proceeded to distribute her shopping amongst the young members of her family. The bystanders gazed admiringly at this display of maternal devotion. It appears that the *bunnia* caste *believe*, in monkeys, and are glad of an opportunity of treating them with hospitality. The huge *lungoor* species, with their gray beards and gorilla visages, are also to be seen in great numbers at the present time; but being less bold than their brown brethren, they fight shy of the main roads and of the human race.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

ORIENTAL FINANCE.

(*Friend of India.*)

It is impossible to overestimate the magnitude of the change which Lord Northbrook has tacitly introduced into the financial system of British India. The first Governor-General who, since Lord Dalhousie, has become his own finance minister, has in a word reversed the European system of finance so elaborately introduced by Mr. Wilson in 1860, and has fallen back on the Asiatic plan of taxing the many poor and ignorant for the benefit of the few well-to-do and educated. Whether His Excellency has done this consciously or unconsciously it is impossible to say in the absence of the usual detailed explanations which, for political reasons, it was not this year advisable to throw into the arena of public discussion. How far he has carried his colleagues with him, or to what extent they appreciate all the consequences of the change, it is curious to speculate. When a strong, and in the last resort absolute, ruler adopts a policy, there will generally be at least half of his advisers ready to support him passively at any rate. This only can be said, that Mr. Hobhouse would have warmly agreed with, and Sir R. Temple and Mr. Ellis as warmly opposed, the Governor-General had the question of direct taxation come to the vote in the Legislative Council. The military members, trained to discipline, in matters indifferent to them would doubtless have been seen voting against the tax as they have formerly been found in its favour. There is no means of judging how Mr. Bayley would have gone, but probably with the Governor-General. Had it been legally possible or politically desirable for the question to go before the legislative members also, Lord Northbrook would have found against him, probably, only the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Messrs. F. B. Chapman and Egerton. There is not the slightest ground that we know for the gossip that half of the Executive Council are mutinous and that half of the Legislative members feel themselves snubbed. At any rate there is no doubt that the Legislature, though by a small majority, would have ratified the policy of the Governor-General in Council, had it come within their too narrow jurisdiction.

For this very reason, and in reply to the express desire of the Governor-General for publicity, it becomes the Press to look below the surface. Our contemporaries, both English and native, have received the boon of a lapsed income-tax very quietly, for it has in truth been discounted ever since Lord Northbrook began his cold-weather tour. Some, like ourselves, regret the sacrifice as needless. It may now be possible for the country to consider what this great change, so silently effected, from the European to the Oriental system means. Has it been brought about by the absolute or even relative superiority of Asiatic to English principles of taxation? Or is it due to the misapplication of English principles, true for all time, to Indian circumstances? How is the Oriental policy likely to work in itself, or to fit into our other administrative principles which are not only not oriental but are in many cases destructively anti-oriental? Which principle is the more likely to advance progress of every kind—such progress as we must carry out, however moderately, if we are to justify our government of India either to ourselves, to Europe, or to our subjects? Finally, can we take one part of the Oriental system without the other, its good without its evil? Such questions are raised by the curt and clear Resolution, which is really the Budget Statement of Lord Nothbrook, the briefest in which a strong and therefore practically absolute ruler ever announced a great policy or effected a revolutionary change which may be fruitful—even terrible—in its consequences.

The Oriental plan, existing all through the history of Asia and in vigorous exercise in our own Bengal, may be most favourably defined as taxation of the masses for the benefit of the small upper class, modified by fitful squeezes of the upper class for the advantage of the ruler who, in the early part of a dynasty spends the money on conquest, in the middle period on architecture and luxury, and in the later time on his own vices. In Bengal even we are forced to allow this to exist in the shape of every stratum of society exacting from that below it, from the zemindar to the actual cultivator; and we have legalised this, for the very highest end, however, and under careful checks, in the Road Cess Act. As the successors of Oriental rulers we have kept over all India the proprietorship of the land, and we have enormously developed the small salt and opium monopolies which were created by the Mahomedans. Before 1860 this system was worked by the East India Company, without any correction or check in principle. Save in Bengal the land was rack-rented till whole districts like Banda were ruined, and all that Mr. Colvin has so recently told us of periodical assessments was true. An attempt was made to protect the cultivator by ousting the talookdar, with the result only of breaking up society and a return to the old state of things during the chaos of the Mutiny. The monopolies extended even to foreign trade and were nursed into gigantic portions. Discussion was smothered, literary and intellectual progress was discouraged, and all who were educated or wealthy and therefore likely to be critics when they were pressed, were carefully exempted from burdens. They got all from the State, they returned nothing either to it or the people. As Lord Dalhousie carried the empire to its territorial limits the credit of the Government began to collapse. As the Mutiny avenged progress, and truth, and enlightenment on their adversaries, the East India Company was swept away. Lord Canning could not reorganise the empire with a system which had well nigh lead to its extinction, by putting new wine in old bottles. Mr. Wilson came and his policy meant the addition to all of the Asiatic plan that was good of those principles of righteousness, equality and certainty which mark the political thought and life of the West, or, at least, of the English-speaking peoples.

Lord Northbrook's policy of 1870, so admirable in some respects, so inevitable in others, is, we believe, the direct result not of any inherent defect in the English system, but of its imbecile application by Mr. Wilson's successors. And even so applied it has yielded that without which the progress of the past twelve years would have been non-existent—fourteen millions sterling. Had he lived, or had India possessed a permanent administration instead of changing its rulers ever lustrum, the English principle would have been so modified and improved in its working as to give the empire for ever a million a year, and yet leave its richer classes the most lightly taxed in the world. But this contribution to the annual revenue would have been the least of its merits. It would have proved a reserve to lighten one monopoly and help in taking the place of the other. It would have gradually enabled the State landlord to relieve itself of the odium, so often cast upon it in the vernacular papers and in native society, of rack-renting, of checking progress and stopping improvements by frequent and expensive assessments, of so tying the swarming people to the soil by cesses in addition to the land tax, that they are in bondage to the usurer and a drought finds them unprepared with resources of money, credit or food, to withstand famines which periodically slay their tens of thousands. In the cessation of the only direct tax which does not touch the land we see the result not of the failure of Mr. Wilson's principles but of the egotism of Sir C. Trevelyan, the laziness of Mr. Massey, the inexperience of Sir R. Temple, the ambition of Sir John Strachey, and the excited desire of Lord Mayo to sacrifice every consideration to a treasury full enough to carry out in five years the reforms of fifty.

And now, what is the taxation with which we entered on the Oriental system on the 1st of April, and what are its risks? Take what are equivalent to the gross actuals of the year which has just expired—the Regular estimate :—

Paid by the Peasant, the Labourer and the Englishman.

Land	£21,220,000
Excise	2,218,000
Customs	2,631,000
Salt	6,149,000
	32,227,000

Paid partly by the Native Capitalist and Trader and partly by the Englishman.

Stamps	2,578,000

Through excise, customs and stamps the British or foreign resident pays a fair share, for much of his comparatively expensive food and clothing is dutiable and, if a merchant, his taxed transactions are large. But natives with the same pursuits, who to the number of 350,000 paid a million and a half sterling on their incomes in 1870-71, and in places like Bombay, Calcutta, and the Punjab, paid it with ease, are henceforth exempt, while for them primarily three-fourths of our whole increasing expenditure is put forth. Is it exaggeration to say that for the upper non-agricultural class of natives at least half of our whole expenditure, or 24 millions sterling a year, is put forth, while they contribute to this not one tithe, or little more than two millions? Now the purely Asiatic system would have squeezed them periodically to the great benefit of the landed classes. But while we keep up the part of that system which bears upon the poor, we confess our inability to find an unobjectionable substitute for the squeezes in light direct taxation. The Government of India takes what we believe to be the evil of the Oriental system—the crushing of the masses of ignorant poor, and it refuses to imitate its good—the redress of this iniquity by contributions from the rich. And it is unfortunate that this is true of Provincial as well as of Imperial burdens. In Bengal the peasant is caught by the Road Cess Act, but the well-to-do townsman and trader escapes by the veto of the whole Municipal Bill. We do not say, we do not believe, that this policy has been deliberate, but it is a pity that it should seem to be so consistently logical and harmonious.

The risks of this Oriental policy are evident. When adversity comes and Lord Northbrook's successors forget his pledges about the moderation of resettlements, as he has departed from his predecessor's policy, we may find the peasantry whom we are educating at last, assisting themselves after an Oriental fashion. It remains to be seen if "considerate" assessments of the land and the stoppage of local taxation are permanently possible under the Asiatic system. We now see, in the Government Resolution, that the cessation of light direct taxation has been deliberately preferred to a course by which "other taxes might, either immediately or eventually, be remitted or reduced." Hence there is no attempt at equalisation of the salt duties, or at abolition of the inland customs line, while less than ever is devoted to progress in the shape of ordinary public works, and education has assigned to it a sum confessed by Lord Northbrook himself, with sorrow, to be miserably inadequate. Yet this and much more is what is involved in the sacrifice of a righteous tax because it was in some Provinces disloyally administered by the officials.

THE CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING CENTRAL ASIA.

(*Times*, March 12.)

A second part of the correspondence respecting Central Asia has been published in continuation of the papers which were presented to Parliament a few weeks since. Many of the present despatches and memoranda refer to matters of geographical detail which, though very important for a full comprehension of the subject, will hardly engage the attention of the general reader. Others have to do with bygone political incidents, and are no longer interesting. But the two series of correspondence unfold between them very completely the long negotiations which have ended in something that seems like an understanding, and which may have important effects on the future destiny of Asia. It will be remembered that when the relations of the British and Russian Empires became the subject of public discussion at the beginning of the Session, Lord Granville informed the House of Lords that this was not a new negotiation, but one opened long since by the late Lord Clarendon, interrupted by his death, and allowed to sleep till within the last few months. The correspondence is now presented from the beginning. Lord Clarendon, on his return to office towards the end of 1868, seems to have given serious attention to the advance of the Russians in Asia during the few preceding years. He was never disposed to underrate the power of Russia, or the necessary of showing a firm front to her aggressions, and he could not but perceive that the campaign which had placed some of the most noted cities of Tartary in the power of the Czar imposed upon us a watchfulness similar to that which we and our allies had agreed to maintain in Europe. Consequently on the 27th of March, 1869, he addressed a despatch to Sir A. Buchanan, which Sir Andrew was instructed to read to Prince Gortchakoff. Lord Clarendon expressed himself with proper courtesy, intimating that his overtures were intended to remove the distrust of the public at the remarkable successes which had been achieved by the Russians rather than to obtain a pledge of security for British territory. "I have lately, and on more than one occasion," he says, "spoken to Baron Brunnow respecting Central Asia and the rapid advance of the Russian troops towards the frontier. I have done so in a friendly tone, stating that I had no complaint to make on the part of Her Majesty's Government, who felt neither suspicion nor alarm, as they had often received satisfactory assurances concerning the policy of Russia in those regions and were strong enough in India to repel all aggression; but that these feelings, as his Excellency must be well aware, were not generally shared either by the British or the Indian public, and it was highly desirable, with reference to the friendly relations with Russia which we were so desirous to maintain, that this uneasiness should be allayed."

This is the key note of all the correspondence during the four years that it has continued. Russia has, no doubt, never been wanting in friendly assurances; she has done nothing of which the Queen's Government could legitimately complain as an attack on British territory; and it is certainly true that the consolidation of British power in the East is now such that "we are strong enough in India to repel all aggression." In accordance with these assumptions, Lord Clarendon placed the matter before the Russian Government as one on which an understanding and a settled policy would be advantageous to them as well as to us. Baron Brunnow had always been positive as to the desire of his Government to restrict rather than to extend the possessions of Russia southwards in Central Asia; but Lord Clarendon urged that the policy pursued in those remote regions might not always depend upon the Russian Government alone. He was sure, judging from our own Indian experience, that Russia would find the same difficulty England had experienced in controlling its own power when exercised at so great a distance from the seat of Government. Some aspiring Russian General might be found to have entered into communication with some restless and malcontent Indian Prince; intrigues might be rife and might disturb the Indian population on the frontiers, against which Her Majesty's Government would have a right to remonstrate with Russia. "It was in order to prevent such a state of things, which might endanger the good understanding which now existed not only on this, but on all other questions between England and Russia, that I earnestly recommended the recognition of some territory as neutral between the possessions of England and Russia, which should be the limit of those possessions and be scrupulously respected by both Powers." As at any time it will be in the power of the Russian Government to call the attention of the world to this despatch, and to show that the principle of a neutral territory between the two Empires, which now seems finally accepted, was of British origin, it is as well to notice that there is nothing in Lord Clarendon's proposal, and nothing in any succeeding despatch of Lord Granville, which can be construed into a partition of Asia between the two Powers. If Afghanistan be the neutral territory, we do not in any way commit ourselves to the recognition of Russia's right to extend her territory up to the border of that neutral territory. The original despatch, which we have quoted, and which may be taken as giving the sense of the subsequent negotiation, expressly states, as the basis of Lord Clarendon's overtures, that the Russian Government had given positive assurances of its desire to restrict rather than to extend the territory of the Empire, and that Baron Brunnow, claiming to speak with a full knowledge of the policy of his Government, had affirmed that no onward movement disquieting to India need be apprehended. It is assumed, in accordance with these assurances of the Russian Government, that no further aggression will be made with its good will, and that what is to be guarded against is the unauthorized advances or intrigues of Generals or local administrators. We cannot be said to have recognized the conquest of all Tartary by the Russians when the opening of the negotiation is based on the understanding that there shall be no such conquest.

The answer of Prince Gortchakoff does not repeat the verbal assurances of Baron Brunnow concerning the involuntary character of the Russian progress, but the Prince welcomes the notion of what he calls a "zone," and observes that "for both Governments the possible advantages of an extension of territory diminish in proportion to the distance, and in all annexation there is a limit imposed by nature, beyond which any advance will lead to difficulties, and even to danger." Baron Brunnow is empowered to repeat the positive assurance that His Imperial Majesty looks upon Afghanistan as completely outside the sphere within which Russia may be called upon to exercise her influence. No intervention or interference whatever opposed to the independence of that State enters into his intentions." As we have observed, there does not appear in this despatch that repudiation of further conquest in Central Asia which is intimated in the verbal communications of Baron Brunnow; but on this point we may refer the reader to a remarkable despatch of Lord Clarendon to Sir A. Buchanan, dated Wiesbaden, September 3, 1869. Lord Clarendon tells how Prince Gortchakoff, being at Baden, expressed a desire to see him, and the two statesmen met at Heidelberg. The Prince began in the usual amiable manner to the effect that England and Russia had now no interests that were antagonistic to each other, and that there was now no part of the world upon which the two Powers might not cordially act together. Lord Clarendon broached the subject of Central Asia, and intimated that it was important to arrive at a clear understanding. Prince Gortchakoff agreed, and said he was glad Lord Clarendon had referred to the subject, because he could assure him that there was no cause for apprehension, "as the Emperor considered, and he, Prince Gortschakoff, entirely shared His Majesty's opinion, that extension of territory was extension of weakness, and that Russia had no intention of going further south." Lord Clarendon referred to the rapid advances made by Russia in late years, and pointed out the various acquisitions of the Empire, adding that Russia being now in possession of Samarcand, Bokhara was completely in her power, that the next step would probably be Balkh, which could be of no use to Russia except for purposes of aggression; that from the Hindoo Koosh the British possessions might be viewed as a traveller on the summit of the Simplon might survey the plains of Italy. When this point had been reached by the outposts of the Czar measures for our own protection might become necessary. We did not fear invasion, but the near approach of the Russians and intrigues with native chiefs might keep the Indian mind in a ferment, and entail upon us much trouble and expense; all of which might be avoided by a clear understanding with the Russian Government, by which a neutral ground between the possessions of the two countries might be established. In answer Lord Clarendon continued that we well knew from our own experience how difficult it was to control military commanders from a distance, and he observed that "if the Emperor's favours were bestowed on the generals who laboured to civilize the territory already acquired, and his displeasure were clearly manifested to those who sought to extend that territory, the desired object might with ease be attained." This might seem rather plain speaking, but the courteous Russian hastened to reply that he could take no exception to anything which had been said, particularly with regard to the military commanders, "who had all exceeded their instructions with the hope of gaining distinction, and who consequently,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

one after the other, had been recalled." He made special reference to General Tchernaieff, but observed that nothing need be feared from General Kaufmann, who now commanded in Turkestan. He had already gained every honour a Russian General could aspire to, and had been sent to Turkestan with intructions almost indentical with those Lord Clarendon had indicated. Prince Gortchakoff mentioned, among other things, that it was the intention of the Emperor not to retain Samarcand; and he said he could give no better proof of His Majesty's determination not to proceed southwards. We have given this summary of the early parts of an important negotiation to show that for the last four years the Russian Government has in the most solemn manner disclaimed a further advance in Turkestan, and that it is on this basis we have come to an understanding with it, and not on the basis of any partition of Asia.

RAILWAY GAUGE IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons, on 7th March,

Mr. Laing rose to move a resolution declaring that it was contrary to Imperial policy to allow a break of gauge in the railway communications between the important frontier town of Peshawur and the main railway system of India. He said it was his object to prevent a misfortune of national magnitude, a break of gauge in the Indian railway system, at a point which was most important in a military point of view, and which might be regarded, in fact, as the Metz of India. The main railway system of British India now comprised 5,000 miles actually opened, inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie, and constructed on the wide gauge of 5ft. 6in., by separate companies, under guarantees, at a total cost of 90,000,000*l.*, or between 16,000*l.* and 17,000*l.* per mile, which was not an excessive cost, considering the natural difficulties that were surmounted. The loss to the Empire arising from the guarantee of the capital laid out on Indian railways he estimated at about 1½ per cent. on that capital—a loss which might be expected gradually to disappear. The construction of those railways had been an enormous advantage to the Indian Empire, where within 15 years the revenue had been raised from 30 millions to 50 millions sterling per annum; and the aggregate import and export trade from 50 millions to 100 millions sterling—an increase in a great measure attributable to the railways. That lamented Statesman, Lord Mayo—one of the most able and popular of the many great Viceroys they had had in India—being impressed with the advantages conferred by the railways on that country, was very anxious for a large extension of the system, and arrived at the conclusion that 10,000 additional miles of railway were urgently required; and for the execution of such a work economy of construction being obviously necessary, the Government of India had with that view adopted what was called the *metre* gauge, of 3ft. 3in. for the lines of the new system, by which it was estimated that £1,000 per mile would be saved on their cost. The superior economy of the proposed break of gauge, though advocated by two distinguished officers of Public Works in India, was disputed by the common consent of all great railway engineers and practical managers. Mr. Hawkshaw, one of the most eminent engineers in the world, had predicted that the Indian Government would have to spend more money in remedying the evil of a break of gauge than they would save by introducing it. That prophecy was confirmed by the experience of all countries into which a break of gauge had been introduced, and especially by what had happened in regard to our own Great Western Railway. He would not, however, go into the general question, his resolution being confined to the particular case of the line to Peshawur, which was not of local, or even of Indian importance only, but of Imperial interest. They had a continuous line of some 3,000 miles on the 5ft. 6in. gauge from the principal capitals and centres of India, leading up to Lahore, while between Lahore and Kurrachee, the nearest point of shipment for England, and where in any emergency stores and troops, would arrive most speedily from this country, the line was constructed already in great part on the wide gauge. The question was really confined to whether the line from Lahore to Peshawur should be made on the narrow or on the wide gauge. The hon. member proceeded to show that from the anticipated saving of 1,000*l.* per mile by the adoption of the metre gauge they must deduct the cost of the necessary alteration of gauge on the lines already made, and also the cost of the extra rolling stock which would be required for the isolated portion of the system. The saving claimed was only 532,823*l.*, while, according to Mr. Fowler, an engineer favourable to the narrow gauge, it was only 30,000*l.* Taking even the larger sum, it was not worth while for such a saving to have a break of gauge on a line of great political importance. After remarking on the effects of such a break on the imports and exports of 20,000,000*l.*, and describing the risks and inconveniences which it involved, the hon. gentleman reviewed the military disadvantages of a barrier of this kind. He pointed out that the engines and rolling stock used on 6,000 miles of railway would be unavailable beyond Lahore, and that in case of emergency 1,200 engines and 36,000 carriages could not be employed on the 1,092 miles of the narrow-gauge line. The proposed complement of the latter, moreover, consisted of only 84 engines and 2,520 carriages, though if it had the same complement as the broad gauge the estimated saving would be converted into a balance on the other side. Reinforcements of troops and materiel would thus be dependent on this amount of rolling stock. Though apprehending no collision with Russia in that quarter, the hon. gentleman urged that a sense of weakness was a fertile source of jealousy and misunderstanding, and that in case of emergency a rapid concentration of forces at Peshawur would be necessary, a measure which would be seriously impeded by a break of gauge. Authority and experience both showed that an essential condition of success in the moving of masses of troops by railway was that there should be unbroken communication from end to end of the line, together with an abundance of materiel and rolling stock. This fact was demonstrated by Mr. Bidder, Mr. Hawkshaw, and other engineers of eminence, who pointed out that on a great military line even the risk of disaster could not be expressed in money, and that a break of gauge might be the cause of actual disaster. At a meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers a member of the old Railway Commission denounced the evils likely to arise from the break of gauge. They had, too, the authority to the same effect of gentlemen who combined knowledge of railway working with military experience—he alluded to the inspectors of the Board of Trade. Captain Galton, an eminent officer of the Royal Engineers, who had been connected with the Society for the Aid of the Sick and Wounded during the late war, described the advantage the Germans derived from unbroken gauge, and added that in the case of a break of gauge the confusion in the forwarding of troops would be absolutely indescribable. Captain Tyler, another distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers, said that the difficulty in the forwarding of troops by railway was not the running of the trains but the getting of the soldiers into the carriages, and that in the case of a break of gauge that difficulty would have to be encountered twice over, and he went on to say that a break of gauge would do away with the advantages in a military point of view which they had been led to look forward to from the construction of railways in India. Then, again, they had the high authority of Lord Lawrence, Sir Bartle Frere, and General Sir Henry Durand as to the necessity in a military point of view, and also politically as well as commercially, of having an unbroken gauge from end to end of the great and important line to which he referred. He could easily multiply authorities on the point, but the question was one not only of authority, but of experience. The value of railways in time of war was amply shown during the late war. If one thing more than another had contributed to the astounding success of the Germans it was the fact that they were able to do that which we were about to preclude ourselves from doing in India—namely, to bring up their troops and supplies from the centre of their forces and reserves to the scene of operations. (Hear, hear.) From Berlin to the Rhine their lines had an unbroken gauge. In some instances there was not a voluntary, but a compulsory break of gauge, such as at Metz; but in those cases they constructed circular railways, continuing the former gauge. On the other hand, the want of adequate railway communication was the cause of signal failures on the part of the French. From an account of Bourbaki's disastrous expedition to the East of France, he learnt that eight days were occupied in forwarding the 18th and 20th Corps d'Armee by two lines a distance of 150 miles, and that it took 12 days to move the 15th Corps a distance which the Minister of War had calculated could be accomplished in 48 hours. Such disastrous delay and confusion they ought by every means in their power to endeavour to avoid in the case of India. He had studiously limited the terms of his motion so as to include only what he believed to be a question of Imperial policy. It related, moreover, to a subject on which they could act as he suggested without implying any slight or censure upon any one. He trusted that they might avoid a division by receiving an assurance from the Government that the Indian Government would be recommended to reconsider the subject. Further than that, of course he did not ask the right hon. gentleman to go. If this were done, he believed the result would be that there would be opened a door of escape to all parties from what he felt satisfied was a very false position. He concluded by moving—"That it is contrary to Imperial policy to allow a break of gauge in the railway communication between the important frontier town of Peshawur and the main railway system of India."

Mr. Grant Duff rose to reply to his hon. friend with some misgiving, because he spoke with considerable authority as well on matters connected with railways as on matters connected with India, and because he knew that his hon. friend had on his side the sympathies of a large and influential profession, which was strongly prejudiced against the course that had been taken with regard to the change of the Indian gauge. The making a railway up to Peshawur which had been thought of at the time of the Mutiny was first very seriously considered during or just after the Umballa Campaign. It was not, however, till 1868 that a decision was come to by the Government of India upon the subject, and in the first days of 1869 a railway to Peshawur and a railway from Mooltan towards and down the Indus Valley were included in Lord Lawrence's great scheme of railway extension. That scheme was adopted by Lord Mayo, and was approved by the Home Government. Meanwhile, an engineer who had been engaged and sent to make surveys for the proposed Peshawur line was, after the Umballa interview with Shere Ali in 1869, directed to attend Lord Mayo at Umballa and explain his plans. Those plans were not approved, chiefly because in the opinion of Lord Mayo the proposed railway ran too far away from the old line of communication through the Punjab, and would, among other things, have required a separate set of bridges over the great rivers from those which it was intended to construct to carry the Grand Trunk road. The engineer was accordingly ordered to make new plans, which plans were ultimately approved. Soon after this, however, Lord Mayo made a journey to Peshawur and saw with his own eyes what manner of country the Punjab really was, how scanty its population, how enormous its desert spaces, and how narrow the limits within which its trade must lie for a long time to come. The result of this journey was that he became possessed with the idea that to make a broad gauge line up to Peshawur would be simply a wicked waste of money, and this view he pressed with all his might on the authorities at home. The question of the Peshawur Railway and the question of the Indus Valley Railway, which hung on to it, were accordingly most carefully discussed in the Council of the Secretary of State, and very decided opinions were expressed upon both sides. At last, however, it was determined that as it was just one of those questions in which a knowledge of local requirements and local circumstances was all important, the decision must be left with the Government of India. First however the House should clearly understand the problem to be solved. Lord Mayo had to provide with railways the land of the the Five Rivers and the great district of Scinde, regions larger than England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland put together. In all this enormous, thinly-peopled, and poor country, there were, with the exception of the end of the line from Delhi, only two little lines, one of 105 miles and one of 214 miles, or 319 miles of railway altogether. Both of these were on the broad gauge, but on the longer it was intended to lay down a third rail, and on the shorter to substitute the metre gauge, so that the whole Punjab and Scinde systems would be on the metre gauge, while Lahore would be the point of junction with the general system of the rest of the Indian continent, and at Lahore there would, of course, be a break of gauge. It must, of course, be admitted, that a certain amount of inconvenience would arise from this break of gauge; but the question which Lord Mayo's Government had to ask and answer was not, will the break of gauge occasion any inconvenience, but will the break of gauge occasion such an amount of inconvenience as to counterbalance the advantages which will arise from constructing the Punjab railways upon the metre gauge? That question obviously divided itself into two others. What are the inconveniences that would result from the break of gauge? And what are the advantages that would arise from constructing the railways on the metre gauge? The inconvenience was obviously three-fold—inconvenience to passengers, inconvenience to persons sending merchandise, and inconvenience in moving troops. To the first few would attach much importance, because the inconvenience of a single change in going right across India from Calcutta to Peshawur—a distance of 1,546 miles—was quite infinitesimal. Somewhat more importance was attached to the inconvenience caused to persons sending merchandise; but that inconvenience—as appeared from the estimate of Mr. Thornton—had been much exaggerated. Mr. Thornton, who had gone carefully into the subject, estimated that the aggregate traffic compelled by break of gauge to break bulk at Lahore would be no more than 51,052 tons. As 4d. per ton was pretty generally considered to be the *maximum* representative in cash of the commercial ill effects of break of gauge, 850*l.* a year, or interest at 5*l.* per cent. on a principal of 17,000*l.*, represented the very utmost commercial harm that could be expected to be done by break of gauge between the railway system of the Punjab and of the rest of India. The reason why Indian lines were paying so badly just now was that time was not, so to speak, "of the essence of the contract." Time was no object whatever, except in exceptional states of the market. It was only now and then that the Indian merchant wanted to move his goods quickly. There remained the inconvenience which would be caused in the moving of troops. Now, that inconvenience, if it were as great as some regarded it would have been unquestionably fatal to the wisdom of the course which was followed by Lord Mayo's Government. But for what purpose did we want troops on our North-Western frontiers? Clearly, either for the ordinary exigencies of the frontier service or to meet an invader coming from beyond the passes. There could be no doubt that any railway on any gauge would make it much easier for us than at present to provide for the ordinary exigencies of frontier service. We provided very well for them even now without a railway, and never had the least difficulty except in the Umballa campaign. We must look, then, entirely to the inconvenience that would be caused by break of gauge in getting up troops to meet an invasion. But could any human being picture to himself any conceivable concatenation of circumstances which would bring an invasion upon us as a surprise? Why, the very instant that a rumour came to this country of Russia's building a fort or moving a squadron of Cossacks 1,000 miles away from our frontier—a number of well-disposed persons were even now seized with a fit of Russophobia, as if there were the slightest shadow of possibility of any attack being made upon us—every coign of vantage which our own frontier and the passes which looked down upon it, to say nothing of other points in advance if they were wanted, would be perfectly easily and perfectly quietly taken into the safe keeping of our commanders. (Hear.) People always seemed to imagine when talking of this question that our troops would be drawn from Eastern and Central India in a great hurry. But that was not practical what would happen. The temptation in such a case would be rather to denude other parts of India too soon and too much of troops than to be slow in getting them up to the frontier. Any railway on any gauge which had ever been proposed would enable us to send forward at the very first whisper of danger all and more than all the troops we could possibly spare from other parts of the country; and a great many of the best native troops whom we could use for such a war would, in all likelihood, not be brought up from other parts of India at all, but recruited in our frontier districts. This happened in regard to many of the men who served us so well, and that against their own kindred, in the Umballa campaign. Had we, after all, such uncounted legions to draw upon in Eastern India? What did the transferable part of our force lying habitually east of Lahore amount to? There were some people who talked as if we were to expect an invasion by the hosts of Attila, and could bring to meet it the hosts of Xerxes, and that all these same hosts of Xerxes would have to be conveyed by railway from some points on the eastward of Lahore, but that was a dream. Out of our 195,000 troops, how many did the House think we had now in the Punjab and Scinde? We had at this moment in the Punjab and Scinde, within marching distance of the frontier, some 16,300 British troops and 18,500 native troops, besides our native auxiliaries. Even without a railway we could largly add to that force; and when we wanted to reinforce our reinforcements we had our broad gauge lines to bring up troops and stores to Lahore, while Kurrachee through which other reinforcements would come, would, when the Punjab system was complete, be connected with the mouth of the Bolan as well as Peshawur, and the frontier in general by the metre gauge. Now, at what rate could we bring up the reinforcements from Lahore and Kurrachee along our metre gauge lines? According to Mr. Thornton—

> "Even with rolling-stock at the rate of one engine and 30 vehicles for every 13 miles, it has been demonstrated by carefully and minutely detailed calculations that in the course of a week 12,000 combatants of all arms—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—fully equipped and with a month's rations, could easily be moved from Lahore to Sukkur, or 11,000 from Lahore to Peshawur, or three corps of 4,000 each, one from Lahore to Peshawur, a second from Lahore to Sukkur, and a third from Kurrachee to Sukkur."

This would surely be enough and more than enough for any conceivable purpose. He maintained that Lord Mayo did not act unwisely in determining to save money by making the Punjab lines on the metre gauge. There must be a saving, and in a huge country like India, where there was such endless work to do in road and railway making, every saving meant more roads and more railways somewhere. General Strachey, comparing our metre gauge rails with the rails used on the whole other Indian lines, calculated the saving on the whole Punjab system at about two millions; Mr. Fowler, comparing it with the estimated cost of light rails laid on the 5ft. 6in. guage, calculated it at about 630,000*l.*; while the present Government of India, making the same comparison, calculated it at 750,000*l.* Now, the lowest of these estimates of saving would be quite sufficient for his argument. For every 5,000*l.* we can save on these lines we could make another mile of railway, and he believed that Lord Mayo was perfectly right in saying that our Indian railway system was only in its infancy. An impression had got abroad that Mr. Thornton admitted on behalf of the Indian Government that the saving would only be a saving of 10 per cent. Mr. Thornton carefully guarded himself from admitting anything whatever on behalf of the Indian Government. But he did not even admit as an individual what he was said to have admitted. What he did was this:—In order to gain a dialectical advantage, he said to his opponents, "I'll admit, for the sake of argument, that your figures are right; and, even taking your own figures, I will show that the saving was sufficiently considerable to make it worth the while of the Government to face the inconvenience of the break of guage." It is all very well for the engineers to say now that they were quite in favour of cheap railways for the Punjab; but we ought to have kept the 5ft. 6in. guage and laid it with light rails. This, however, was not the proposition which they put before Lord Mayo's Government. The engineers employed on the survey of the Lahore and Peshawur lines proposed 60lb. rails, and Mr. Andrew's engineers proposed 68lb. rails for the Indus Valley. The idea of the light rails was a mere afterthought, but it was considered on its merits and rejected by Lord Mayo's Government; and, as the House would observe, the two estimates which he had given them by Mr. Fowler and the present Indian Government were estimates of saving on metre gauge, as compared with standard gauge laid with light rails of the same weight as the metre gauge rails. He admitted, merely for the sake of argument, that light rails could have been used with propriety on the standard gauge. It had not been proved that they could, and, if so, then General Strachey's estimate was far nearer the truth than the other two he had quoted. He firmly believed that when the Punjab system was complete, its rolling stock would be sufficient for any emergency. As for the sufficiency, and much more than sufficiency, of the narrow gauge for all the ordinary work of the Punjab, the opinion of General Strachey ought to carry conviction, though it must not be forgotten that it was intended ultimately to connect the Punjab lines with the narrow gauge Rajpootana lines, so that we should have all their narrow gauge stock to supplement that of the Punjab. On the East Indian Railway, the heaviest worked line in India, about 840 tons of goods and 1,064 passengers were carried over every mile in 24 hours; the average load of a train being 71 tons of goods with 89 passengers. According to General Strachey, the whole traffic of that railway, as now existing, might be carried on a narrow gauge line, with an average of 12 trains a day each way, such trains running half empty. As such a condition of things could not possibly be necessary and as two engines could be combined, the narrow gauge lines as now being constructed, and doubled when necessary, were quite capable of carrying the heaviest traffic now existing in India, or ever likely to be brought on them. He had been arguing throughout as if the matter was *res intacta* in order to show that Lord Mayo in this the most distinctive act of his too short viceroyalty acted wisely and boldly. But a large part of the money required for the Peshawur line had already been spent for metra gauge purposes. While cordially agreeing with Lord Mayo's policy, he would not ask the House to commit itself, and he claimed the votes even of those who, although they would have preferred a different policy, were unwilling to reflect upon his memory in a matter which could not be now altered without heavy money loss, and were content to say, "Fieri non debuit factum valet." He also claimed the votes of Indian economists who objected to large expenditure being forced on India by English opinion. He might fairly ask hon. members not, after a discussion of two or three hours to which they must, in the nature of things, come with their natural prepossessions against a break of gauge in England, to condemn a break of gauge in the very different circumstances of the Punjab, a policy ardently pressed upon the Home Government by the last Viceroy, carried out by the present Viceroy, and cordially approved by the last Viceroy but one. That last Viceroy was the man who had most right to speak with authority to his countrymen about the Punjab, for he saved the Punjab to the British Empire; and Lord Lawrence's view was that though at first sight a break of gauge appeared an evil, there were preponderating arguments in favour of the more economical arrangements. From Lahore to Kotree, and, indeed, to Kurrachee, there were vast tracks of waste land, for the most part thinly inhabited and poorly cultivated, and though in progress of time, with the introduction of irrigation, this would be changed, for another generation this description would generally apply. Under such circumstances Lord Lawrence deemed a cheap railway the best arrangement in an economical point of view, especially as the railway would have to compete with the Indus, which, in its downward course, for agricultural produce was amply sufficient. As a military line he thought a break of gauge not of first-rate importance, halting places being required for the troops, while there would be depots and magazines whence the necessary supplies would be pushed up or down the line as circumstances required. He could scarcely conceive a state of things where it would be of any real importance to push a convoy of troops and stores from one end of the line to the other without stoppage. As long, added Lord Lawrence, as a railway was likely to pay a fair return for the outlay within a moderate period after being opened, we might safely expend more than as a mere financial speculation might be desirable; but when there was no prospect of such a result for many years, large expenditure seemed very unwise, for it was only heaping up debt which could never be cleared off.

Mr. Crawford, after remarking that his prepossessions against a break of gauge had been considerably shaken by the arguments of the Under-Secretary, expressed a doubt whether such a motion could properly be adopted by the House, the responsibility for any policy involving a large expenditure in our Indian Empire resting by law with the Council of India. He thought, too, that the military view of the question taken by the hon. gentleman might be accepted as that of the most competent authorities. If this resolution were carried, what security was there that the Secretary of State for India would send a despatch to the Governor-General of India requiring him to carry it into effect, or that the Governor-General would thereupon alter his present policy? On the whole, therefore, he should oppose the motion.

Sir G. Balfour supported the motion on the ground that a break in the gauge of the Indian railways might have a very disastrous effect in a military point of view in the event of a war on the northern frontier of the country. He was not in favour of these great works being carried on by the Government instead of by contractors. It was impossible to regard this line between Pehsawur and the main lines of India as a commercial undertaking; it must be looked upon as a military and political line. It was of the utmost importance that this line of communication should be completed as soon as possible in order to prevent the spread of a panic among the people of India arising from the supposed advance of Russia towards our frontiers. Under these circumstances, he trusted that the House would support the resolution of the hon. member for Orkney, and that the Government would send out to India a despatch in accordance with the terms of the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

(*To be continued.*)

THE ASHANTEES.

IN the House of Lords, on the 7th ult., the Earl of Lauderdale asked Her Majesty's Government whether the report was true that the King of the Ashantees had declared war against the Queen of England and crossed our frontier with 12,000 men.

The Earl of Kimberley said it was not true that the King of the Ashantees had declared war against Her Majesty; but he was sorry to say that the King had made an incursion into British-protected territory without having declared war or given any notice whatever. The statement referred to by the noble Earl was therefore substantially correct. But he must observe that there was a distinction between British territory proper and the protected territories. What had been invaded was not British territory in the strict sense of the word, because we only held ports on the coast; but we had a very undefined protectorate over a considerable tract of country lying between the Gold Coast and the country inhabited by the Ashantees. He was by no means disposed to diminish the gravity of the attack, for we had had frequent experience of Ashantee invasions, which were always accompanied by a great destruction of property and loss of life. He could not at present tell what was the cause of the invasion. Their last account from the Gold Coast was dated February 4. It stated that the administrator of the Gold Coast, Colonel Harley, who had recently gone there, and had had considerable experience on the coast, was not able to satisfy himself as to the cause of the sudden attack. Ever since his arrival on the Gold Coast he had had most friendly communications with the Ashantees, and there was reason to hope that the long course of unfriendly relations with them which had continued ever since the last war was about to terminate when the agents of Her Majesty's Government heard that the King had crossed the river into our protected territory with not fewer than 12,000 men. One of the causes assigned for this measure was that a Fetish oath had been sworn by the King of Elmina and the King of the Ashantees that they would attack our territory. That might be true; but it did not explain why the oath had been sworn. Then it was said that the King of Ashantee claimed possession of Elmina, which was ceded to us by the Dutch. That point had not however, been neglected by us. We had ascertained from the Dutch that they acknowledged no such claim, and we had communicated to the King of Ashantee that no such claim was recognized. The King said he was satisfied, and it was arranged that he should receive a stipend in consideration of keeping the roads open. Then it was said that there had been some misunderstanding between the King of Elmina and Colonel Harley. Another and more probable cause was that there had been a disagreement about the payment of certain dues. The fifth cause, and one which he believed most likely to be true, was that a certain chief who had great influence with the King of the Ashantees had been sent away from Elmina and stirred up the King to avenge some supposed injury. Whatever might be the cause, it was unnecessary to say that the attention of Her Majesty's Government was directed to the matter. Several ships of war were on the station or in the vicinity, and he hoped that active preparations had already been made to repel the attack. In reference to the rumour that owing to the want of proper protection the British Administration at the Gambia had been obliged to apply for the assistance of a French ship of war, he had to say that according to the last account two of Her Majesty's ships had arrived in the Gambia for the protection of the settlement. He could not therefore admit that there had been any want of due care, or that this settlement had been exposed to any danger which could be avoided. From the latest accounts he was led to hope that no further attack would be made.—*Times.*

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ILLUSTRATED BY ASSURANCE ON 20 LIVES ACTUALLY COMPLETED IN CALCUTTA.

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Policy No.	Age of Assurant.	Amount assured payable at Death.	How the Premium is to be paid.	Amount of first Premium paid.	* Amount to be invested in Trust in Govt. Securities.	* Amount of Positive Note for each Premium.	* Amount of Deposit withdrawable at will.	Annual Premium Income.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	37	7,000	60 Half-yearly payments.	104 8 0	83 9 8	100 0 0	41 12 8	209 0 0
2	45	6,000	60 Quarterly "	93 0 0	74 6 6	100 0 0	37 3 8	372 0 0
4	32	20,000	20 Annual "	722 8 0	578 0 0	1,000 0 0	289 0 0	722 8 0
5	29	10,000	120 Quarterly "	75 0 0	60 0 0	833 5 4	30 0 0	300 0 0
6	22	20,000	60 Do. "	165 13 4	132 10 8	250 0 0	66 5 4	663 5 4
7	38	25,000	20 Annual "	1,025 0 0	820 0 0	1,250 0 0	410 0 0	1,025 0 0
9	30	7,500	5 Do. "	800 15 0	640 12 0	1,500 0 0	320 6 0	800 15 0
11	42	2,000	20 Do. "	90 5 4	72 4 3	100 0 0	36 2 0	90 5 4
12	31	10,500	20 Do. "	379 5 0	303 7 3	525 0 0	151 12 0	379 5 0
13 & 14	45	5,000 (in two Policies)	20 Half-yearly "	202 14 8	162 5 4	220 0 0	81 2 9	405 13 4
15	29	5,000	20 Do. "	151 10 8	121 5 4	250 0 0	60 10 8	303 5 4
16	29	10,000	60 Quarterly "	113 12 0	91 0 0	166 10 8	45 8 0	455 0 0
17	35	10,000	5 Annual "	1,161 10 8	929 5 4	2,000 0 0	464 10 8	1,161 10 8
18	33	10,000	30 Do. "	339 9 4	271 8 8	333 5 4	135 13 4	339 9 4
19	24	20,000	120 Quarterly "	136 10 8	109 5 4	166 10 8	54 10 8	546 10 8
20	43	5,000	40 Half-yearly "	121 4 0	97 0 0	125 0 0	48 8 0	242 8 0
21	51	10,000	50 Annual "	660 6 8	528 5 4	666 10 8	264 2 8	660 6 8
22 & 24	42	8,000 (in two Policies)	30 Do. "	301 5 4	241 1 0	266 10 8	120 8 6	301 5 4
25	30	6,000	30 Do. "	170 8 0	136 6 4	200 0 0	68 3 2	170 8 0
26	35	5,000	5 Do. "	580 13 4	464 10 8	1,000 0 0	232 5 4	580 13 4
		2,02,000		7,397 0 0	5,917 7 8	11,083 14 4	2,958 13 0	9,730 1 4

*These are the distinctive features of the Positive System.

EXAMPLE.—Policy No. 6:—This Assured, should he live to pay the 80 quarterly premiums arranged for, will afterwards be free from further charge, but the sum assured, Rs. 20,000, will remain in force till his death, and bonuses will be added at each division of profits. Should the Assured die before the 20 years during which he has stipulated to pay premiums have expired, but had regularly paid premiums during his life-time, the full sum assured will be paid by the Company at his death, without any deduction for premiums to complete the term. Should he, at any time during his life-time, *discontinue* to make payments before the 20 years have expired, then the proportion which the premiums paid bear to the sum assured will be paid at his death; for instance,—should he have paid two years out of the twenty, and then ceased paying, Rs. 2,000 will be paid at his death; should he have paid three years out of twenty, and then ceased paying, Rs. 3,000 will be paid at his death; one-twentieth part of the full amounts assured being secured by every year's premium paid.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

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[illegible]eypore.
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